

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1986

Al-Asad's Libya Visit; Tripartite Meeting in Damascus

Damascus radio reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad returned home after completing his talks with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on the regional situation, Arab developments, bilateral relations, and ways to confront "imperialist-Zionist reactionary plots to liquidate the Palestine question." The two leaders also received Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) officials Sa'id Musa Muragha and Khalid al-'Amlah, the radio noted, adding that Al-Asad and Al-Qadhafi emphasized their countries' continuing support for the PNSF's struggle to attain Palestinian rights.

A Damascus radio commentary said Al-Asad's visit to Libya underscores Syria's "constant and principled militant stand," adding that this was demonstrated by his declaration that any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Syria. A Tripoli radio commentary linked the Al-Asad-Al-Qadhafi talks with progress toward realizing "unity-seeking hopes and aspirations."

As for the outcome of the Syrian-Libyan-Iranian foreign ministers' meeting in the Syrian capital, Damascus radio said the three delegations agreed to coordinate their countries' stands at the nonaligned summit in Harare and to hold the next tripartite meeting in Libya during December. Iraq's Voice of the Masses radio derided the "trivial results" of the meeting of "dwarfs" in Damascus but warned that "these suspect allies" are seeking to sabotage the nonaligned summit by preventing it from adopting positive resolutions to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Libya

Comment on U.S.-Egypt Exercises — The current U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers in the Mediterranean follow the same pattern as previous exercises, which were timed to coincide with crises in regimes that are acceptable or subservient to the United States, the weekly *Al-Zahf Al-Akhdar* maintained in an editorial cited by JANA. The paper linked the current maneuvers with Israel's "defeat" in southern Lebanon and Egypt's imminent "bankruptcy" and "total collapse." While the United States alleges that Libya instigates regional tension, the truth is that Libya openly incites the people of other countries to revolution against their "oppressive" regimes, but without interfering in the internal affairs of these countries, the article continued.

Criticism of Gorbachev — Noting Western media reports that CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed readiness to meet President Reagan and British Prime Minister Thatcher, JANA's international affairs editor said that "peace-loving" people in the Arab world are expressing "indignation and dissatisfaction" with Gorbachev's action. The editor wondered how Gorbachev, a "leader of peace" who realizes that Reagan and Thatcher are "child murderers," can allow himself to meet the Western "bloodsuckers."

Opposition "Den" Destroyed — Revolutionary committees in Tripoli destroyed "one of the dens" of former Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, Tripoli radio reported. A statement by the committees affirmed their ability to attack "subservient, backward-thinking traitors and their remnants inside and outside the country."

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi disclosed that plans are under way to introduce conscription in order to meet defense requirements and end the rebellion in the south, according to an article in the newspaper *Sawt Al-Sudan* reported by Iraq's INA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast the night of 25 August, according to a military spokesman cited by INA.

Iran

Arrested Pilgrims — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi warned Saudi Arabia in remarks reported by IRNA that Iran "can no longer tolerate" the detention of a number of Iranian pilgrims in Saudi Arabia under a "meaningless pretext." He added that the problem will lead to a "dangerous trend" in bilateral relations if it is not quickly resolved.

Gas Exports — An official announcement cited by IRNA disclosed that Iran will export three million cubic meters of gas per day to the Soviet Union this year and that this will be increased to over 80 million cubic meters per day by 1990. The resumption of gas exports is in line with Iran's plans to diversify its sources of foreign exchange, the agency added, noting that Iran also plans to export gas to Europe via a pipeline through Turkey.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the president of Cameroon announced the renewal of diplomatic relations during a 26 August press conference in Yaounde, Jerusalem radio reported. Meanwhile, the Government of Burkina Faso expressed its "indignation" at reports of its intention to establish relations with Israel, AFP disclosed.

Pakistan

Media reports that People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto has been charged with sedition are "false and unfounded," according to an *Associated Press of Pakistan* report cited by AFP. No such charges have been filed, the official Pakistani agency continued.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 165

26 August 1986

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

PLO Chairman 'Arafat on African Tour [Monte Carlo].....	A 1
PLO's Al-Wazir Confirms Plan for W. Bank, Gaza [QNA].....	A 1
Arab League UN Representative Comments on UNIFIL [KUNA].....	A 1
Joint Forces Shell Israeli Settlement 23 Aug [Voice of PLO].....	A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

Deputy Premier Welcomes Gulf War Mediation	C 1
--	-----

OMAN

Sultan Returns From Arab, European Visits [WAKH].....	C 1
---	-----

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Ambassador, Message	C 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting	C 1
AL-THAWRAH Praises YSP Amnesty Decree [23 Aug].....	C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Tours South, Addresses Armed Forces	C 2
Tours King Khalid Air Base	C 2

YAR

Oil Minister Concludes Talks With Iraqi Counterpart	C 3
Delegation Departs for Harare Nonaligned Meeting	C 4

IRAQ

'Aziz Confers With USSR's Petrovskiy in Baghdad	E 1
Baghdad Radio Comments on Iran-Syria-Libya Meeting	E 1
Oil Official Confers With Cypriot Minister	E 1
Iran Reportedly Hires Three Israeli Pilots	E 1
Latest Combat Operations Against Iran Reported	E 2
Communique No 2,337	E 2
'Large Maritime Target' Hit 25 Aug	E 2
Paper Cautions Iran Against 'Military Adventure' [AL-QADISIYAH 25 Aug].....	E 2

JORDAN

King, Iraqi President Discuss Gulf War Developments	F 1
Crown Prince Hasan Leaves To Attend Morocco Forum	F 1
Education Minister Returns From East Germany [JORDAN TIMES 25 Aug].....	F 1
Regional Office Agreement Signed With UNESCO [JORDAN TIMES 26 Aug].....	F 1
Occupied Land Affairs Adviser Appointed [Voice of PLO].....	F 1
Minister Meets Bethlehem Representative, Mayor	F 2

Dudin Speaks on West Bank Territory Conflict, PLO	[JORDAN TIMES 26 Aug]	F 2
Royal Decree Gives Deposed Gaza Mayor Citizenship	[QNA]	F 3

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Messages to Saudi, Algeria, USSR Leaders		G 1
Karami Welcomes U.S. Call To Disband Militias		G 1
Ja'ja' on Conditions for Reconciliation	[VOL]	G 1
Junblatt on Dialogue, Need To 'Be Realistic'	[Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Birri Returns to Beirut From Spain 25 Aug	[VOL]	G 3
Amal Ceremony Speakers on UN Forces, Resolutions		G 3
AL-ITTIHAD: Amal, Iran Split on Resolution 425	[Abu Dhabi 24 Aug]	G 4
Syrians Stop Iranian Envoy; Protest Lodged	[VOL]	G 4
French Position in South Comes Under Fire	[VOL]	G 4
'Druze Circles' Fear Syrian Entry Into Mountain	[RFL]	G 4
Christian Forces Surround Village in Bint Jubayl	[Voice of National Resistance]	G 5
Clash Reported Between Palestinians in Sidon Camp	[Voice of National Resistance]	G 5
Al-Biq'a Shi'ites To Fight Amal's Dawud	[RFL]	G 5
Mountain Town Appeals for Militia's Removal		G 5

SYRIA

Further Reportage on Al-Asad's Libyan Visit		H 1
Trip Underscores 'Militant Stand'		H 1
Concludes Visit, Returns Home		H 1
Press Statement Issued		H 1
Tripartite Session Ends After 'Comprehensive Review'		H 2
Al-Shar' Holds Talks With Spanish Counterpart		H 2
Al-Kasm Meets Minister		H 3

ISRAEL

No Progress Made on Selection of Tabah Arbitrators	[THE JERUSALEM POST 25 Aug]	I 1
Peres Interviewed on Delegation Visit to Cameroon		I 1
Renewal of Diplomatic Ties Announced		I 1
Shamir Meets With Luxembourg Minister		I 1
Court Refuses U.S. Extradition Request		I 2
Treasury Cuts, Then Allocates Funds to Defense		I 2
Public Sector Wage Agreement Signed 24 Aug	[HA'ARETZ 25 Aug]	I 2
Lt Gen Levi, UNIFIL's Hagglund Hold First Meeting		I 2
Lubrani Foresees No Change in Security Zone Policy		I 3
Three Terrorists, ASL Soldier Killed in S. Lebanon		I 3
Security Forces Seal Rooms of Terrorists' Houses		I 3

NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Delegates Continue To Arrive for Summit 25 Aug		L 1
Chadian, Ghanaian, Nigerian Officials	[Harare]	L 1
Nigeria's Akinyemi Speaks on Arrival	[Lagos]	L 1
Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic Arrives	[TANJUG]	L 1
Dizdarevic Comments on Summit	[TANJUG]	L 1
Dizdarevic, Mangwende Meet	[TANJUG]	L 1
UN's Perez de Cuellar Not To Attend	[Nicosia]	L 2
UNESCO Official Talks at Pre-Summit Scholars Seminar	[SAPA]	L 2
Summit Opens 26 Aug With Meeting of Officials	[Harare]	L 2
TANJUG Reports Further		L 2
SAPA Reports 'Confusion'		L 2
Delegates Discuss Expectations of Summit		L 3
'Liberation Fund' Urged	[Harare]	L 3
PAC Official Expects 'Full' Sanctions	[Harare]	L 3

Sanctions To Have 'Ripple Effect' [SAPA]	L 4
Gandhi Seeks Greater NAM Influence [Harare]	L 4

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Communique Issued at Conclusion of SADCC Summit [Luanda]	P 1
--	-----

NORTH AFRICA**LIBYA**

Further Coverage of Visit by Syria's Al-Asad	Q 1
Fatah Officials Received	Q 1
Evening Discussions 25 Aug	Q 1
Tripoli on 'Great Hopes'	Q 1
JANA Reports Syria-Iran-Libya Meeting's Decisions	Q 1
People's Council Delegation Visits Soviet Union	Q 1
'Large' South Korean Delegation Arrives 26 Aug	Q 1
Ghana Defense Council Member Obeng Departs	Q 2
AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Cited on U.S. Naval Maneuvers [25 Aug]	Q 2
JANA Editors Comment on Egypt, U.S., Soviet Union	Q 3
Call for Anti-Mubarak 'Revolution'	Q 3
Criticize Gorbachev Invitations	Q 3
Contrast U.S.-USSR Stances	Q 4
JANA Reports Commercial Bank Assets Increase	Q 4

MOROCCO

Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan Arrives 25 Aug	Q 4
---	-----

SUDAN

UK To Offer Asylum To Numayri, Says Abu Dhabi Paper [AL-ITTIHAD 23 Aug]	Q 4
INA Cites SAWT AL-SUDAN on Conscription Plan	Q 5
Meets UN High Commissioner	Q 5
Council of Ministers To Punish Airline Strikers	Q 5
AL-SIYASAH Evacuated After Bomb Threat Hoax	Q 5
Southern Rebels Hold 41 Hostages in Kordofan Region	Q 5

TUNISIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Seychelles	Q 6
--	-----

EAST AFRICA**SOMALIA**

Radio Hagan Reports on Attacks by DFSS Guerrillas	R 1
---	-----

TANZANIA

PDRY Foreign Minister Al-Dali Arrives for Visit	R 1
No U.S. Sanctions Said Driving Africa to Communists	R 1

UGANDA

Museveni Receives Message From Somalia's Siad Barre	R 1
---	-----

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Continuing Reportage on Lake Nios Disaster	S 1
AFP Eyewitness Report	S 1
Biya on Disaster, Peres Visit	S 1
Peres Visit Communique Announces Resumption of Ties	S 3

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Government Denies Imminent Resumption of Israeli Ties	T 1
---	-----

GHANA

DPRK Administrative Council Official Begins Visit	T 1
---	-----

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Favors Dialogue With RSA's Botha [Paris]	T 1
---	-----

LIBERIA

Kpoto Defends Party; LUP Withdraws Complaint [DAILY STAR 21 Aug]	T 2
--	-----

NIGERIA

Kaduna State Afforestation Accord Signed With Japan	T 2
---	-----

SIERRA LEONE

Monoh: IMF Support Could Save 'Flagging Economy'	T 2
--	-----

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Issues Communique on New Attacks [Lisbon]	U 1
UNITA Reportedly Raids Zambian Village [Umtata]	U 1
FAPLA Reports 126 UNITA Dead, 9 Captured	U 1

MALAWI

Official Reacts to Rumors Over President's Health [BBC]	U 1
---	-----

MAURITIUS

Leader on Economic Burden of RSA Sanctions [Johannesburg]	U 2
---	-----

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Official Asks for Cease-Fire With RSA [Johannesburg]	U 2
--	-----

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Students Feared Dead in Police Skirmish	U 3
Further on Incident	U 3
Information Bureau Report	U 3

Official Says Troops To Remain in Schools	U 3
ANC Presence To Be Discussed With Mozambique	U 3
Commentary Evaluates Minerals Export Question	U 4
KwaZulu MP Comments on Grenade Attack	U 4
Reserve Bank Releases Annual Economic Report	U 5
Foreign Perceptions of Economy	U 5
Reasons for 1984-85 Recession	U 5
Gross Domestic Product Examined	U 6
Economy Shows Higher Levels	U 6
Tax Payments, Government Spending	U 6
Pan-Africanist Congress Elects New President [Lusaka]	U 7
Traffic at Border Posts Returns to Normal	U 7
Two AZAPO Members Necklaced in Eastern Cape	U 7
Three AZAPO Officials Released From Detention	U 8
Durban Possible Site for New Submarine Construction	U 8
Racially Mixed Areas Possible in Durban by 1987 [Umtata]	U 8
Rajbansi 'Seriously Considering' Quitting Politics	U 8
WEEKLY MAIL 22-28 Aug 'Apartheid Barometer'	U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems	U 10

SWAZILAND

Pik Botha Arrives in Mbabane on 'Unexpected Visit' [Umtata]	U 13
Meets With Sibanyoni [Umtata]	U 13
Prime Minister Says Sanctions Would Be 'Suicide'	U 13

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says No Angolan Troops on Territory [PANA]	U 14
---	------

ZIMBABWE

Shamuyarira Warns Against 'Ultraleftism' [PANA]	U 14
Shamuyarira Asks Cuban Help on Communications [PANA]	U 14

PLO Chairman 'Arafat on African Tour

JN260639 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT
26 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Madagascar yesterday on a brief visit during which he will hold talks with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka. He will leave Madagascar for the Comoros today.

PLO's Al-Wazir Confirms Plan for W. Bank, Gaza

JN261053 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Dubayy, 26 Aug (QNA) — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has confirmed recent reports on a Palestinian plan to put the occupied Gaza Strip and the West Bank under the United Nations' supervision.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Bayan* issued here today, Abu Jihad said that this plan is an old one and aims to have the United Nations run the occupied territories' affairs in preparation for disposing of the Israeli occupation.

Abu Jihad denied that he has any knowledge of a report published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* recently that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has urged Egypt to obtain the agreement on this plan from Jordan, other Arab sides, and the UN Security Council's five permanent states.

The paper also pointed out that Palestinian sources have welcomed 'Arafat's intention to submit the plan to the Nonaligned Movement's summit which will be held in Harare at the beginning of September.

Arab League UN Representative Comments on UNIFIL

LD231006 Kuwait KUNA in English 0818 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] United Nations, Aug 23 (KUNA) — The Arab League expressed its "deep concern" to the U.N. about the "unfortunate" incidents that involved the French and Irish soldiers lately in south Lebanon.

"We describe the incidents as unfortunate and hope they won't be repeated," Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the Arab League to the U.N. told undersecretary-general for political affairs, Marrack Goulding.

Maksoud told KUNA that Israel's continued occupation of south Lebanon, directly and vicariously, through its illegal surrogates is the principal factor of instability in the region.

Israel, he added, is the obstacle preventing the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) from carrying out its mandate and preventing the legitimate authority of Lebanon from being restored.

"Israel's occupation of the so-called security zone," he stressed, "is undoubtedly a prescription for continued recurrence of violence."

Maksoud said the League is working diligently with Lebanon to bring about conditions to enable UNIFIL to fulfill the mandate that the U.N. Security Council has defined and which Israel continues to obstruct.

"The international community should insure that its will and commitment to Lebanon's independence, integrity and unity should be carried out," he said.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Settlement 23 Aug

JN251847 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT
25 Aug 86

[Text] The joint Palestinian-National Lebanese Forces shelled several enemy military camps and centers in the Nahariyya settlement in northern occupied Palestine with katyushas last Saturday. The shells scored accurate hits, inflicting heavy material damage, damaging and destroying several enemy vehicles, and killing or wounding several enemy soldiers.

The joint forces, using machine guns and rockets, also attacked a joint patrol of the occupation forces and the agent militias in Bayt Yahun township in the so-called security belt. As a result of the attack, one military vehicle was destroyed and another was damaged. The occupants of the two vehicles were either killed or wounded.

KUWAIT

Deputy Premier Welcomes Gulf War Mediation*LD251433 Kuwait KUNA in English 1313 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 25 (KUNA) — Kuwait Monday welcomed a reported Iranian acceptance of proposed Sudanese mediation to end the protracted Gulf conflict.

"Kuwait would be very pleased if Iran were to accept any mediation to stop this destructive war," deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told reporters following a meeting with the Iraqi ambassador 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani.

Shaykh Sabah was hopeful that the reported Iranian readiness for the Sudanese mediation offer was true, saying this would be the first step towards bringing about a peaceful settlement of the armed conflict between the two Moslem neighbors.

'Abbas Farah, a senior aide to the Sudanese prime minister, told a press conference in Abu Dhabi yesterday that Tehran had responded positively to Sudanese peacemaking offers.

Shaykh Sabah said his talks with the Iraqi diplomat dealt with bilateral ties and agenda of the nonaligned movement summit in Zimbabwe early next month.

Saying Kuwait believes in dialogue as the best tool of resolving problems, Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that the ongoing negotiations between the foreign ministers of Somalia and Ethiopia would settle all outstanding issues between the two African countries.

The second round of peace talks were started in the Somali capital Mogadishu three days ago.

Commenting on reports that Oman is planning to table a memorandum at tomorrow's meeting in Abha, Saudi Arabia of the Gulf Cooperation League, Shaykh Sabah said Kuwait has not [word indistinct] anything to this effect. [sentence as received]

Earlier today Shaykh Sabah had received Kuwaiti oil minister Shaykh 'Ali Al Khalifah.

GCC oil ministers will take part in the two-day Abha meeting along with the foreign ministers as the talks would [word indistinct] developments in the world oil markets, besides the political situation in the Gulf region and GCC economic cooperation.

OMAN

Sultan Returns From Arab, European Visits*JN231822 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 23 Aug 86*

[Text] Muscat, 23 Aug (WAKH) — His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman returned to Muscat this evening following a

private visit to a number of Arab and European countries. This was reported by Muscat radio.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Ambassador, Message*EA241544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Aug 86*

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Central Committee Political Bureau chairman and People's Supreme Council Presidium chairman, has received a message from the Soviet leadership on further strengthening bilateral economic cooperation under the bilateral friendship and cooperation treaty. This occurred in Aden this morning when Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas received Soviet ambassador, Comrade (Trashkov). The Presidium chairman stressed the pride our country's people, party, and state take in the friendly relations linking them with the friendly USSR, which is true to our Yemeni and Arab peoples and their issues of destiny.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting*EA252200 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, left for Harare this morning to take part in the meetings of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement which begin tomorrow, Tuesday, to prepare for the non-aligned summit which starts on 1 September this year. [passage omitted]

AL-THAWRAH Praises YSP Amnesty Decree*EA231318 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0555 GMT 23 Aug 86*

[Text] The YSP Central Committee newspaper, *Al-Thawrah*, has emphasized in an editorial published today that the actual implementation of General Amnesty Decree No 7 of 1986, which was issued by the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has proved the true democratic character of our progressive (?Yemeni) regime led by the party of the Yemeni working class and its toiling allies — the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The newspaper pointed out in its editorial that for the first time in our region's contemporary history a political regime has released hundreds, thousands, of people unconsciously involved in a destructive bloody conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the regime which caused enormous ruin and destruction that paralyzed various aspects of life, is in contrast to other social and political systems that fetter the peoples of their countries in the chains and shackles of unjust and arbitrary laws and decrees that subject the people of those countries to imprisonment and detention for the most (?trivial) reasons.

Al-Thawrah said that inasmuch as this distinctive trait of our democratic nationalist regime induces pride, it also is worthy of profound and serious study because it is very rare to find political

leaders receiving with (?roses) dozens of people who raised arms against them and unconsciously fought the forces of the party and Constitution. [Words indistinct] boundless confidence and simultaneously expressing their high appreciation of their great responsibility toward our homeland and people who are craving to fulfil our revolution and party's aims of liberation, progress, socialism, and unity.

The newspaper explained that documents and evidence have revealed that the massacres organized by the murderous coupists, led by the killer 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the morning of 13 January 1986, were nothing but a prelude to more hideous massacres that the coupists intended to carry out in the event of their victory.

It added that the black lists of death which befell the party and revolution comprise hundreds of sincere military and civilian party cadres, and pointed out that the coupists had put marks against each name indicating that orders would be issued for their arrest and murder. Therefore, it is natural for the General Amnesty Decree to include all those unconsciously implicated in the implementation of the 13 January bloody conspiracy apart from the murderers who implemented, devised, and planned the black coup conspiracy of 13 January, 1986, headed by the criminal 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, holder of a patent to the invention of new methods of mass murder.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Tours South, Addresses Armed Forces
LD231630 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1444 GMT
 23 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Abha, 23 Aug (SPA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, today visited the 10th King Faysal Brigade in Khamis Mushayt as part of his inspection tour of various units of the armed forces in the southern region.

Prince Sultan was received at the brigade's headquarters by Major General 'Abdallah al-Tasan, commander of the Southern Region; Major General Sulayman 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Wahib, commander of the 10th King Faysal Brigade; brigade commanders; and officers. [passage omitted]

The defense minister then handed awards to officers and men of the brigade for distinguished service. He then delivered the following speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be on the prophet Muhammad. Colleagues of the 10th Brigade, I extend to you an Islamic greeting and congratulate you on behalf of the supreme commander of the armed forces and his crown prince on the blessed 'Id al-Adha. I also congratulate myself on your return to your original base having carried out your duty honestly and sincerely.

The task entrusted to this brigade has always been discharged by every man of the 10th Brigade with great care and dedication. I saw you last year in the field of duty. You were fully prepared

and carried out the duties entrusted to you conscientiously. I have seen you now following your return to your original base. I and my colleagues from the universities of Saudi Arabia and the professors — who insisted on joining me in this customary trip to congratulate you on 'Id al-Adha — are impressed by the development and high morale we have seen. During the past 'Id al-Fitr I was with your brothers in the Eastern Region and in Tabuk. What I saw there and here has made me satisfied and proud, and has made us all appreciate the honor and arms given to us by the supreme commander, and realize that the arms are in trustworthy hands that have been trained to use sophisticated weapons.

Colleagues, the world today views this youthful Muslim Arab kingdom with respect. We must ignore those who harbor hatred or envy. The Muslim Arab Saudi people are always surging forward to serve the religion and then the homeland.

Again I extend to you the greeting of Islam. I urge you to continue your intellectual development. You have sophisticated weapons that are not possessed by some advanced nations. Therefore we must safeguard these weapons.

I ask God to help us and to guide us to the right path. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be on you.

Prince Sultan then visited the headquarters of the 4th King Khalid Armored Brigade. He was received by the brigade's commander, Brigadier General Sa'd Ahmad al-Zahrani, and brigade commanders and officers. [passage omitted]

Prince Sultan then inaugurated the brigade's new installations and raised the flag above the buildings of the big project. His highness then toured the camp, the dormitories, the command centers, the training fields, and other sites.

The first stage of the project cost more than 700 million riyals.

The defence minister also laid the foundation stone of the second stage of the project whose cost will be more than 300 million riyals. [passage omitted]

Prince Sultan was accompanied by Prince Khalid al-Faysal, governor of the 'Asir region; Prince Julawi ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Musa'id ibn Julawi; senior commanders and officers of the ground forces, the air force, the navy, and the air defense force; and professors of Saudi universities who accompanied his highness during his inspection tours of the Southern Region in Sharurah, Najran, and Khamis Mushayt.

Tours King Khalid Air Base
LD252148 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1528 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Abha, 25 Aug (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, this morning visited King Khalid Air Base in the southern region in the framework of the inspection visits of his highness to the units of the Armed Forces of the region.

The commander of the southern region, Major General 'Abdallah al-Tassan, and the commander of King Khalid Air Base, Staff Air Colonel Ahmad ibn Musa'id al-Sudayri, and a number of officers from the base welcomed his highness and the people accompanying him.

Afterward, his highness opened the building of the services complex which consists of a number of amenities that serve the base and its personnel, such as a passports office, a Saudi Airlines office, a bank, and a post and telephone office.

Prince Sultan and the people accompanying him heard a briefing on the existing projects and those under construction at the base.

After that, his highness opened the building of the administration wing of the base. Then his highness and the people accompanying him went to the aviation wing of the base where they listened to an explanation about the history of King Khalid Air Base and the tasks entrusted to it which are assumed by the base, as well as on the amenities and accommodation for the personnel of the base which the latter contains.

His highness then carried out an inspection tour of some of the units of the F-5 and F-15 aircraft, where he listened to a detailed report from some of the officers and technicians about the fighting capabilities and features of these aircraft. His highness also listened to a detailed report about the maintainance and operation of these types of aircraft. A number of F-15 aircraft then performed in front of his highness and his companions an emergency takeoff operation which was admired by all who saw how quick and how skillful Saudi youth are who pilot such aircraft, which are regarded as currently being the most modern aircraft in the world. After that, his highness and his companions then inspected a number of installations at the base. At the end of the tour his highness went to the cultural activity hall at the base where the commander of the base made a speech welcoming his highness on behalf of all staff of the base and thanked his highness for his continued interest in the personnel of the Armed Forces.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan delivered a speech on this occasion. Following is the text:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful; and prayers upon our prophet Muhammad, the prophet of the nation and our guide to the right path. Colleagues, employees of the King Khalid Air Base, I greet you in the name of Islam and congratulate you on behalf of his majesty the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, his faithful Crown Prince and their wise government on the blessed 'Id al-'Adha. The era we are living in is the era of technology, and you, colleagues, possess that kind of modern technology. Therefore, I would like to address you today not as a speaker, but as one of you who are all working to protect what we hold sacred, our dear homeland and our honorable people.

The Islamic and Arab nation always and forever look up to you. You are God's soldiers and soldiers of the truth who obey God's order and his prophet's shari'ah. The technology and advancement you possess now is only possessed by a few among the nations, and, praise be to God, you are capable of carrying this out in the best way. [sentence as received] His majesty the

commander in chief of the Armed Forces will always continue to provide you with accomplishments [as received].

Colleagues, the first achievement for the new element that was introduced in our air forces this year is the defense aircraft, i.e. Tornado aircraft, whose first squadron's arrival you celebrated 2 months ago. The second achievement is the early warning AWACS aircraft which arrived 1 month ago, and the other will arrive in 1 week's time, God willing. The importance of this is not the metal but the Muslim Saudi Arabian youth who pilots, tests and works on these aircraft and these achievements. These achievements are among the achievements carried out by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the happiness of its people and repelling evil from it, and are a support for Islam. All the force which arrives in this holy land is not a force of attack or a force of suppression, but a force of defense, security and peace.

Colleagues, I and those who have participated with me in this short visit to you are happy with this visit. All the brother colleagues, the respected Saudi university lecturers who took part with us and who made sure that they would be personally present and see their rising youth who have been educated in their country, and graduated from their universities, military academies, and military technical institutes and saw in them what comforts the heart.

In your name, I would like to congratulate you all for the degrees you have achieved. God Almighty looks after us, granting us his favor and satisfaction as well as His care. I pray that God Almighty grant this country security and stability. Peace and the blessings and the mercy of God be on you.

After that, all those who were present were entertained at luncheon hosted by the base on this occasion. During his tour of the base, his highness was accompanied by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid al-Faysal; the amir of the Asir region; His Highness Prince Faysal ibn Sa'ud ibn Muhammad; His Highness Prince Jalawi ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Musa'id ibn Jalawi; and His Royal Highness Prince Turki ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, head of the Department of External Information at the Information Ministry; as well as a number of professors from the Kingdom's universities, who are accompanying his highness on his visit to the southern region.

YAR

Oil Minister Concludes Talks With Iraqi Counterpart

JN260600 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The talks between Brother Ahmad al-Muhani, minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, and Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi concluded today at the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry. A technical and scientific cooperation agreement was signed between the two ministries. The sessions were attended by members of the delegation accompanying the Iraqi minister and a number of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry officials. [passage omitted]

Delegation Departs for Harare Nonaligned Meeting

JN260650 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic

2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, left for Harare today to take part in the sessions of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which will be held in Zimbabwe on 28-29 August.

In a statement to SABA, the brother Foreign Ministry under secretary said that the conference will prepare the agenda for the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which will be held in Harare on 1 September. He indicated that the agenda of the summit includes a number of issues that concern the nonaligned countries in the economic and political fields.

'Aziz Confers With USSR's Petrovskiy in Baghdad
JN251843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1756 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here tonight with Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister. They discussed the developed, friendly bilateral relations and the situation in the region, particularly the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing its war against Iraq. They also discussed issues of mutual concern.

The meeting was attended by Wisam al-Zihawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Isamat Kattani, Iraq's permanent representative to the UN; the head of the first international department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Baghdad Radio Comments on Iran-Syria-Libya Meeting
JN251840 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1610 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday the frustrated, defeated, and rancorous rulers of Damascus, Tripoli, and Tehran held a meeting to activate their stands within their plots against Iraq and the Arab nation to implement the Zionist and imperialist schemes. The foreign ministers of the suspect tripartite alliance are holding a joint meeting, the fifth in 2 years, following visits to Tehran by Syrian Foreign Minister Fauz al-Shar' and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam over the past 2 days.

It is not very difficult to reveal the reasons for Khaddam's visit to Tehran and the tripartite meeting in Damascus. News agency reports that talks during the meeting dealt with ways to bolster cooperation in various fields among the three regimes are not a novelty because such reports have always preceded and followed all the desperate Khomeyniite attempts to undermine strong Iraq's security and sovereignty. Therefore, this meeting will be to coordinate stands while the Iranian rulers continue to issue their hollow threats to launch aggression against Iraq — an aggression, like its predecessors, that will meet with defeat and failure. Furthermore, the meeting of these dwarfs is also prompted by the Damascus regime's worries over its share of Iranian oil, especially since Iran lost another oil exporting outlet when the brave Iraqi pilots destroyed Sirri Island and set fire to Iranian oil tankers there. The meeting of these suspect allies also coincides with the Harare nonaligned summit, which will begin early next month, in order to coordinate their sabotaging stands in the conference and prevent it from adopting positive resolutions to stop the war and achieve peace in the region.

In the past, these three regimes worked to sabotage any effort to end the trend toward war and aggression. The Syrian and Libyan regimes were the only regimes which openly supported the continuation of the war for reasons that are known to everyone. It is strange that while it is militarily preparing to launch an aggres-

sion against Iraq, the Tehran regime, along with the regimes of Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi, is moving on the diplomatic level to coordinate stands and roles in the Harare conference.

In any case, we do not care about the meeting of these pygmies because pygmies' meetings can only produce trivial results. The important thing is that Iraq's heroic steadfastness has defeated all the bets of the Tehran rulers and their Arabic-speaking allies and placed them in this straitjacket of their own making. We do not care if they meet or if Hafiz al-Asad visits his twin brother in treachery, Al-Qadhdhafi. The result is always a defeat for the aggressors and the frustration of their allies in Damascus and Tripoli. Permanent and consolidated victory will be for great Iraq.

Oil Official Confers With Cypriot Minister
JN251155 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1026 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Aug (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraqi National Oil Company, met here today with Khristos Mavrellis, Cypriot finance minister, and the accompanying delegation. Prospects for bilateral cooperation in oil and ways to develop and enhance this were discussed during the meeting.

Iran Reportedly Hires Three Israeli Pilots
JN251202 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, Aug 25, (INA) — The Iranian regime has hired three Zionist pilots in return for mouth-watering salaries and several other privileges, one of the Zionist enemy's dailies disclosed.

The daily, *Ghadshot Hasport*, listed the names of the three pilots of Cobra helicopters as squadron leader Amous Merdechaj, Flight Lieutenant Israel Mezahi and Aharoun Bin Tefhi. [names as received]

The daily said that the three Zionist pilots had asked the commander of the Israeli Air Force for unpaid official leave two weeks before their departure.

It quoted the three pilots as saying, before their departure, that they would work for a foreign state inhostile to Israel and that they had asked for permission to leave to start their new career.

Ghadshot Hasport denied previously published information to the effect that the three Zionist pilots had left occupied Palestine with forged passports, saying that the three had signed their recruitment contracts at the Iranian Embassy in Athens before flying on to Iran.

Latest Combat Operations Against Iran Reported

Communique No 2,337

*JN251638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Communique No 2,337 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help, their wise leadership, and the people's creative efforts, Iraqi citizens and Armed Forces have been able to defeat the attempts at aggression and expansion, promote the country's progress, and affirm Iraq's international status. The Iraqi Army and people are now more capable of entrenching the basis of our progress, expanding the world's sympathetic support for Iraq's endeavors to achieve freedom and peace, and inflicting new defeats on the enemies that will break their backs and throw them in the dustbin of history. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. With the efficiency of our men and the courage and skill of our pilots, our powerful Air Force is continuing to deal deadly blows to our enemies, the tyrannical Iranian rulers. Our pilots today flew 47 combat missions against enemy units, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They also destroyed a bridge near Abadan which the enemy uses for aggressive purposes. After carrying out their missions, our planes returned safely to base in God's care.

2. Several combat patrols from our forces in the VII Army front set out to destroy the enemy's engineering efforts. When it reached its targets, one of these patrols sighted a group of enemy personnel. It opened fire on the group, killing all of the group's members with the exception of one, who was captured. Two Kalashnikov rifles and a radio were seized.

At the same time, the other patrols opened fire on the enemy engineering units. They destroyed one shovel and one bulldozer. The patrols returned safely to base.

In other areas of the same sector, our units destroyed an enemy tank, another shovel, nine ammunition dumps, and three gun emplacements.

3. A force from one of our units in the II Army Corps central sector raided enemy positions opposite them. With their well-known courage, our men stormed enemy positions, killing a number of enemy men and destroying a number of enemy positions. The force returned safely to base.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and two observation posts were destroyed.

4. Thirteen enemy men were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. One 106-mm gun and one observation post were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and one GC machine gun was seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Three enemy men were killed and others wounded in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. One of our patrols in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris was able to pull a 12-meter pontoon bridge to our positions. The bridge had been used by the enemy for evil purposes.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 August 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit 25 Aug

*JN260733 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0722 GMT 26 Aug 86*

[26 August unscheduled military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of our firm policy of depriving the suspect Iranian rulers of the economic resources being used for their sinister hostile purposes against our country, our bold planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0130 today [2130 GMT 25 August], scoring an accurate and effective hit. The hero eagles then returned safely to the homeland with their planes in God's care.

[Dated] 26 August 1986

Paper Cautions Iran Against 'Military Adventure'

JN251136 Baghdad INA in English 1120 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 25, INA — An Iraqi military daily has cautioned Iran of initiating a wanton military adventure against Iraq's international border.

Al-Qadisiyah daily stressed here today that the Iranian regime only would be responsible for ensuring total destruction and mass annihilation of the aggressive Iranian troops.

The Iraqi Armed Forces, *Al-Qadisiyah* noted, "are in full combat readiness and prepared for any military confrontation, whether along the front line or deep inside Iran."

The paper remarked that the rulers of Iran were mistaken to believe that the support and finance being extended to them by Zionism and notorious traitors could help them materialize their expansionist goals.

The daily drew a comparison between the domestic situation in Iran six years ago, when that country began its aggression on Iraq and the Arab nation and the internal situation there at the present time, reiterating that the destruction and chaos now prevailing in Iran "indicate how panicked and confused the Iranian regime is."

Al-Qadisiyah noted that Iranian rulers should admit their defeat and establish just peace on the basis of mutual respect before "it is too late," the paper added.

King, Iraqi President Discuss Gulf War Developments*JN251732 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Last night His Majesty King Husayn held a telephone conversation with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq, to become acquainted with the latest developments of the just defensive war which fraternal Iraq is waging. His Excellency President Saddam Husayn affirmed to His Majesty King Husayn the soundness of the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front as well as the Iraqi forces' ability and firmness to confront any new Iranian attacks.

His Majesty King Husayn hailed the high morale which characterizes the victorious Iraqi Army and people in defending the precious Arab land and safeguarding the dignity of their homeland and nation.

Crown Prince Hasan Leaves To Attend Morocco Forum*JN251140 Amman Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman today for Asilah in Morocco to participate in the fourth Afro-Arab cultural forum due to start at the Moroccan Kingdom Academy on the 26th of this month. The crown prince will address the forum on Afro-Arab cultural and historic relations and means of promotion. He will also tackle means of eradicating the effects of social, cultural, and economic backwardness resulting from the post-colonial existence in the region.

Crown Prince Hasan is accompanied by a number of Jordanian intellectuals. His royal highness was selected by the Academy as a member of its Trustee Council. He was seen off at the airport by a number of the Royal Hashemite family, the chief of the Royal Court, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the foreign minister, and a number of senior civil and military officials.

Education Minister Returns From East Germany*JN250635 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
25 Aug 86 p 1*

[Text] Amman (PETRA)— Minister of Higher Education Nasir al-Din al-Asad returned to Amman Sunday at the end of a week-long official visit to East Germany where he visited higher educational institutions and was briefed on East German programmes in the field of higher education. In a statement to the *Jordan News Agency, Petra*, Dr. al-Asad said he was carrying greetings for His Majesty King Husayn from the East German prime minister. During the visit, Dr. al-Asad said he toured a number of universities and held meetings with his East German counterpart with whom he signed the minutes of their deliberations. These, he said, contained basic points that would be transformed into an executive programme to be signed by the governments of Jordan and East Germany.

Regional Office Agreement Signed With UNESCO*JN260908 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
26 Aug p 3*

[Text] Amman (J.T.)— The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is to move its Regional Office for Science and Technology in Arab States (ROSTAS) and the Regional Office for Education in Arab States from UNESCO's headquarters in Paris to Amman in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman on Monday.

The agreement, signed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali and UNESCO representatives in Jordan was endorsed by the cabinet during its meeting on Sunday evening.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Jordanian Government will provide the required buildings, utilities and services for establishing the two offices to enable them to provide services to countries in the region.

A statement issued by the *Jordanian News Agency, Petra*, said that Jordan was chosen to serve as the host for the two offices in view of its central geographic location, the good relations between Jordan and other Arab countries and Jordan's readiness to provide all facilities and guarantees for helping the two offices to operate freely and provide services to all Arab states. The statement also said that UNESCO selected Jordan in view of the Kingdom's vast experience, especially in implementing UNESCO programmes and as a result of its experience in organising regional and international conferences in education, science and technology in addition to the available educational and scientific facilities.

Amman will house one of UNESCO's four regional offices, the others being located in Dhaka, Santiago and Bangkok, the statement pointed out.

According to the statement, the new offices will supervise educational cooperation with Arab countries in the fields of computer sciences, technology and library sciences. The office will also help with programmes to combat illiteracy and will assist in conducting research and translation and offering technical and educational advice.

Dr Mohammad Ibrahim Kazim, director of UNESCO offices in Arab countries, will head the two offices which are expected to commence services in the near future, *Petra* said.

Occupied Land Affairs Adviser Appointed*JN221818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1711 GMT
22 Aug 86*

[Text] The Jordanian Government has decided to appoint Hisham al-Shawwa, ambassador at the Jordanian Foreign Ministry, as adviser to the minister of occupied land affairs. This step falls within the framework of intensifying Jordanian political steps which are aimed at imposing hegemony over the affairs of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Minister Meets Bethlehem Representative, Mayor
JN251523 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT
 25 Aug 86

[Text] Amman, 25 Aug (PETRA) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin met today with Ribhi Mustafa, member of the House of Representatives for the Bethlehem District. During the meeting they reviewed Bethlehem District's needs regarding projects and services as well as their priorities in the development plan in a way that will ensure assistance for the citizens in adhering to their land, remaining on it, and confronting the onslaught of Zionist settlements.

Dudin emphasized the ministry's interest in the remarks and proposals submitted by Mustafa concerning the promotion of services for the Bethlehem villages. He stressed the ministry's concern to study them with all the concerned circles to implement the ones that can be implemented.

The minister also received Bethlehem Mayor Illyas Frayj today. During the meeting, Frayj reviewed the municipality's needs and the projects it intends to implement to serve the Bethlehem citizens. Frayj requested that these projects be given priority within the framework of the development plan for the occupied West Bank of Jordan relating to the city of Bethlehem.

Frayj had earlier met with Dr Ahmad Qatanani, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs. They discussed and reviewed the needs of Bethlehem.

Dudin Speaks on West Bank Territory Conflict, PLO
JN260843 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Aug 86
 pp 1, 3

[By Salamah Ni'mat]

[Text] Amman — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Dudin said Monday that Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Palestinian problem remained firm and unchanged and defined three "red lines" beyond which the Kingdom would never go in any effort towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Jordan will never conduct separate talks with Israel under any circumstances," Mr Dudin told journalists at a luncheon meeting with the Arab and international press. He said that any suggestions that Jordan would open talks with Israel "are completely unacceptable."

The second red line, the minister said, "is that of our insistence never to waver our right to Jerusalem, occupied in the 1967 war." But he added that "we would entertain the idea of having Jerusalem pronounced as an open city."

He said the third red line was embodied in the adherence to the principle of a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied by the Jewish state in 1967. "We are not giving up any inch of the land," Mr Dudin stressed.

Referring to Israel's public statements regarding Jordan's position on the occupied territories, the minister said Israel was using

"a policy of intimidation" against Jordan "because our red lines seem to be too tough compared to others who are ready to be more flexible."

The minister did not say whom he was referring to as "being more flexible," but he said "they are trying to circumvent our red lines." He did not elaborate.

Referring to Israel's confiscation of Arab lands and establishment of Jewish settlements, the minister said Jordan was very concerned with the "facts on the ground," which he said, "explain our sense of urgency."

He reiterated Jordan's long-standing position on the need to convene an international peace conference with the active participation of all parties concerned in the conflict, including the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr Dudin explained that "in practical terms, Jordan welcomes any attempt to strengthen this position by making the PLO come to terms with us." He said that U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 remained the basis for a negotiated settlement and that Jordan continues to recognize the PLO as a partner in peace negotiations.

Responding to a question, he said the government did not intend "to go further with anyone else in a negotiated settlement without the partnership of the PLO."

Replying to another question, Mr Dudin said Jordan was not approached by the PLO over convening a Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman. However, he said, the government would consider the convening of such a meeting as "achievement" and that a Jordanian delegation would attend the conference as observers if invited.

He said Jordan was still committed to the spirit of the Feb. 11 agreement with the PLO and that as far as Jordan knew the majority of PLO leaders are in favor of maintaining the agreement.

Mr Dudin said that the government was maintaining contacts with accredited PLO official in the country with whom it discusses issues of mutual interest.

He said that he recently met with PLO representative in Amman Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim during which he discussed the question of signature authorization for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian fund in Jordan.

PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir, who was expelled from Jordan in July is one of the signatories to the fund's bank account. The minister said he would be meeting again with Brig al-Yahya and Mr Milhim to reach an agreement on this question.

Mr Dudin met earlier on Monday with Mr Ribhi Mustafa, Lower House of Parliament deputy for the Bethlehem area, and discussed with him Jordan's development plans for Bethlehem and ways to improve services for people in that area.

The minister explained that Jordan's decision in February vis-à-vis the PLO was limited to a termination of political coordination with its leadership, thus leaving the door open for possible future cooperation with the organisation.

The minister said Jordan's position was compatible with that taken by the Arab League at the Rabat summit of 1982. He added that the Reagan proposal of the same year did not clash with the Jordanian and Arab League stands. "A linkage is possible between all these positions," he said.

He said that a Syrian role in possible negotiations was essential to peace efforts in the region.

"Ignoring the Syrian role is a naive way of approaching a solution," the minister said.

The minister described the level of Israel's confiscation of Arab lands and the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as "appalling" and said that Jordan's efforts were directed to help the steadfastness of Palestinians and strengthen their attachment to their land.

He dismissed as "total nonsense" the perception that Jordan was competing with the PLO on the occupied territories and said Israel was the only party with which Jordan had been competing since the 1967 war.

"It's a long, hectic and painful effort to compete with the Israeli expansionist policies," Mr Dudin told the over 20 journalists who attended the luncheon. "It requires a great moral courage to fight it, which we will continue to do," he added.

Citing statistics about Israel's confiscation of land and building of settlement, the minister said that until June this year, Israel had confiscated over 2,760,000 dunums of land and built 172 settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

He pointed out that the West Bank Palestinian population had hardly increased since the 1967 occupation due to Israel's persecution and systematic eviction policies against Palestinians. The

population figure was about 750,000, and now it stands at about 800,000 the minister said.

"It is alarming to us to think of this in this context of confiscation and settlements. In 19 years, the Israelis have succeeded in keeping a de facto West Bank growth of zero per cent," he said.

The minister agreed that if current trends continue, the continuing Israeli seizure of lands and building of settlements would amount to a de facto annexation of the occupied territories and the eviction of its Palestinian population.

"It is indeed a question of time," the minister said. "We are doing all we can to postpone it, make it difficult to be achieved, and if possible, stop it."

On Israel's seizure of the assets of the Jerusalem district Electricity Company (JDEC), Mr Dudin said the Jordanian government "does not intend to finance the company which suffered heavy losses because that would amount to supporting the Israeli economy and serving Israeli plans."

He explained that the company suffered the estimated \$15 million loss because it had to use Israeli-provided high-cost power to include Jewish settlements in its field of service. He said that Jewish settlements were consuming half of the company's output and thus Jordan and the PLO, which jointly subsidise the company, should not be the only ones to suffer the losses.

Royal Decree Gives Deposed Gaza Mayor Citizenship *JN251904 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Amman, 25 Aug (QNA) — It has been announced here that deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa as well as his wife, four of his sons, and one of his brothers have been granted Jordanian citizenship. A royal decree was issued today endorsing a decision by the Jordanian Council of Ministers in this regard.

Al-Jumayyil Messages to Saudi, Algeria, USSR Leaders
NC252120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
 25 Aug 86

[Text] Diplomatic sources disclosed this evening that President Amin al-Jumayyil has sent messages to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. These messages fall within the framework of President al-Jumayyil's efforts to reactivate the reconciliation process and to give impetus to the political initiative he announced on Army Day.

In his messages to King Fahd and President Bendjedid, President al-Jumayyil explains the reasons behind his decision to announce his political initiative. He also outlines the principles inherent in this initiative. His messages focus on the regional and internal conditions which prompted him to declare such an initiative, a move which positively contributes to efforts to tackle the Lebanese crisis.

President al-Jumayyil also reviews the initiative's progress, as well as reaction to it and the current activity being undertaken to put it into practice. He emphasizes that Arab support is necessary to promote the march toward dialogue and to achieve unity among the Lebanese people.

The messages refer to the situation in the south and the efforts being made to deal with it. No cost must be spared to prevent any negative repercussions from developing, the president affirms.

The diplomatic sources note that President al-Jumayyil's message to Gorbachev is the first message from a Lebanese president to a Soviet leader explaining the situation in Lebanon. This message falls within the framework of the constant consultations which take place between Beirut and Moscow on current issues.

According to these sources, President al-Jumayyil uses his message to explain to Gorbachev the atmosphere which surrounds the Lebanese crisis, the regional and international conditions which have affected it, and the efforts which the president is making to achieve a comprehensive solution to this crisis divorced from other regional influences.

In his message to Gorbachev, President al-Jumayyil asks that Lebanon be supported in the current efforts it is undertaking to extricate itself from its difficulties. This support could be direct or it could come through attempts to intercede with the parties involved in the Lebanese crisis.

These sources note that President al-Jumayyil's message to the Soviet leader is in line with the increasing interest Moscow is showing in Lebanon's situation and its constant support for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. This support was firmly displayed with regard to southern Lebanon when the Soviet Union voted to renew UNIFIL's mandate and when it made a financial contribution to UNIFIL for the first time.

Karami Welcomes U.S. Call To Disband Militias
NC231429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT
 23 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has emphasized the need to reject violence and to resume dialogue. He stated: If we were to continue fighting for 100 years, we would still ultimately one day have to return to the negotiation table, be it a round or a rectangular one.

During the Northern Coordination Committee's regular meeting in Bika' Safrin today, Prime Minister Karami expressed satisfaction with the U.S. stand demanding the disbandment of the militias. He also affirmed the outstanding nature of relations with fraternal Syria.

Ja'ja' on Conditions for Reconciliation
NC232034 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
 23 Aug 86

[Text] Marking the 4th anniversary of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil's election as president of the republic, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has urged that a face-to-face dialogue among all Lebanese parties be immediately initiated to achieve a radical solution to the current crisis. He affirmed his support for the dialogue process which was begun at the Chamber of Deputies. Ja'ja' specified the framework and principles which the Lebanese Forces consider to be the minimum requirement for dialogue among the various parties on an external, national, political, and social level. He asserted the need for all foreign armies to leave Lebanon. He emphasized that negotiations with the concerned parties to achieve the departure of these armies is the first step on the road to resolving the crisis. If these negotiations do not succeed, then we will be compelled to continue the armed struggle.

The chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee stated his belief that the precursor for any solution is recognition of pluralism as a political fact in Lebanon and then to conduct ourselves accordingly. He urged Lebanese parties to recognize one another. No matter how different our views may be, he said, if we proceed from this premise we can achieve a minimum of understanding on all matters under discussion and on an idea for the Lebanon of the future. He affirmed that adherence to pluralism does not mean that we are ready to give up the land of Lebanon. Ja'ja' added: All suspect proposals such as partition are absolutely rejected by us. How can we accept such proposals? Are Christians found only in the eastern areas? We adhere to the pluralism of the Lebanese people as much as we adhere to the unity of Lebanese territory.

Society, he said, can only be based on institutions, and the most important of these is the institution of the state. He criticized the backwardness, corruption, indifference, and confusion which has plagued this institution since 1943. He urged the forces of good to continue their unrelenting revolt against the forces of evil, backwardness, and corruption and to establish honest institutions that are able to carry out their required roles and prepare citizens who are enlightened, moral, and committed to the affairs and troubles of their society.

The following is a recording of a portion of his message which will be televised by the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation tonight:

[Begin recording] We, the sons of this generation, will not bequeath this crisis to our children. No, a thousand no's. No matter how tired we are, no matter how much we have struggled, and no matter how many difficulties face us, we will do everything necessary to resolve the crisis. This time we will base our efforts on clear and correct foundations. We will act in a radical manner. In this way we will leave to those who come after us a homeland and society that is clearly defined, secure, free, and independent in the full sense of these words. We will leave them a homeland that will not explode along with them at any moment. In order to achieve this radical solution, we must adhere to certain constants and principles to the very end. First, on an external level, we insist that all foreign armies leave Lebanon. Within this framework, our concept of national sovereignty is absolute. It will not allow for any concession or overlook anything. We do not accept the presence of any foreign soldier on Lebanese territory under any slogan — not under a slogan of neighborhood and fraternity, nor under a slogan of strategic security, nor under slogans of history or geography. The first practical step toward resolving the crisis is for all foreign armies to leave Lebanon. If you ask me how this is to be accomplished, I would say that priority must be given to negotiations with the parties concerned to withdraw their armies from Lebanon. Otherwise, we will be forced to continue armed resistance as all societies subjected to occupation throughout history have done. This is our legitimate right.

Second, the precursor for any solution is recognition of pluralism as a political fact in Lebanon, and then conduct ourselves accordingly. I urge everyone to recognize this fact. Furthermore, I call on all groups to recognize each other. If we proceed from this premise, then no matter how different our views may be, we will still be able to achieve a minimum of understanding with regard to all issues under discussion and to the future of Lebanon.

I hope that these principles will provide the basis for the dialogue process which was begun in the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago. We support this process in the hope that this will give it the greatest possible opportunity for success. In this regard, a lot of clamor has arisen around a certain point which I would like to clarify. If we recognize, nay adhere, to the pluralism of Lebanon's people, this does not mean that we are willing to give up even an inch of Lebanese territory. We reject all suspect proposals for partition and other such things. How can we accept such proposals? Are Christians found only in the eastern areas?

Third, on a sociopolitical level, a society can only be based on institutions, the greatest of which is the state. How can we expect any good to come to our society if our state continues to suffer from the backwardness, corruption, indifference, and confusion which has plagued it since 1943. During the past 40 years, the criterion for our state was not competence and productivity but the currying of favor and associating oneself with political leaders and personal interests. There has been no sense of responsibility or of belonging to the institution. This has turned our institutions into narrow partisan groupings based on purely personal interests. As a result, the interests of our citizens as a whole have been

neglected and this has led to a fragmented, disorderly society and to lost, neglected people. With regard to this particular point, I urge all the forces of good in our society — and these forces are numerous — to carry out an unrelenting revolt against the forces of evil, backwardness, and corruption in order to build honest, correct, and productive institutions that will be able to carry out their required roles and bring into being a citizen who is enlightened, moral, and committed to the affairs and troubles of his society to the very end.

These are the general national, political, and social principles in which we believe and by whose light we struggle and act. On this occasion, I urge all parties to hold a dialogue on the basis of these principles. The language of violence will lead nowhere. It will only drain the strength of the Lebanese people — down to the very last citizen. Let everyone sit face to face at one table. No matter how different our views may be, the necessary solutions will be found. I also call on all citizens to rally around these principles so that we may focus all our efforts in the required direction and rescue our homeland and society from the bizarre situation in which we now live. Nothing is impossible, particularly when the will and strength required for achieving a solution are present. I assert to you that we do indeed possess these qualities. [end recording]

Junblatt on Dialogue, Need To 'Be Realistic'

NC221333 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt has stressed the importance of dialogue prior to a truce that will at least give a breather to the suffering citizens. He cautioned against over-optimism and advised the Lebanese to be objective because their problem is not only Lebanese.

In a wide-ranging interview published in the magazine *La Revue du Liban*, Junblatt declared that he will participate in the ministerial committee if it meets as a dialogue committee. He, however, wondered if the racetrack was really a safe place.

On his participation in the cabinet meetings, Junblatt said: If this is necessary, yes. Why not? We must start from something. We must be realistic until we reach at least a truce and try to rescue this state, which is sinking.

Asked about his surprise interview to the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, Junblatt said: We cannot live in closed societies indefinitely. Even if we have different political principles, we are still one people, and we must learn to know each other. He added: I have stated in the past that I am prepared for dialogue without preconditions. However, I am not the only political figure on the local and regional scene. The view of others must be taken into consideration.

Asked on what basis the dialogue should begin, Junblatt said: If we set preconditions, we will achieve nothing. Therefore, let us start from the premise that every party has fought its war. Let us say that every party was forced to wage this war. However, the people are suffering, and both sides have sustained heavy casualties. Very simply, I am prepared to begin a dialogue. It is

about time for this. If conditions in the region and the world do not yet permit real peace in Lebanon, let there be a truce at least. War is very costly to all, especially to the Lebanese state, which is slowly sinking. A glance at the state's treasury proves this.

Junblatt was asked: Are there optimistic scenarios that are both reassuring and confusing to the public? He answered: It is wrong to be over-optimistic. We must be realistic because our problem is not only Lebanese.

On his view of how the issue of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon could be settled, Junblatt said: The PLO must be told that its old methods of armed struggle were not suitable because in one way or another they caused the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Politically, this caused a catastrophe in the south and in all other parts of the country. Another method of armed struggle must be found, and an attempt must be made to coordinate with Syria on how to achieve military parity with Israel.

As for the Palestinian people, we cannot dump them in the sea. We must give them the minimum of security and safeguards, until the day comes when the Palestinian problem will be solved.

Regarding the clashes in the south between French UNIFIL soldiers and Amal gunmen, Junblatt said: These incidents were grave. Everyone interprets Resolution 425 his own way, pretending he knows the secret of the gods. This is not good. I support the presence of UNIFIL in the south. However, I believe that Resolution 425 will not be implemented unless an international conference is held, because the issue is more than just the south.

Lastly, Junblatt was reminded that he had good relations with the Vatican. He said: Yes, certainly. I hope I will be able to develop these relations, which are necessary because the Vatican is an important political force in the world.

Birri Returns to Beirut From Spain 25 Aug
NC251643 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
 25 Aug 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri arrived in Beirut from Spain aboard a special plane at 1830 this evening.

Amal Ceremony Speakers on UN Forces, Resolutions
NC241902 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
 24 Aug 86

[Text] The Amal Movement held a commemorative ceremony in Ma'rakah today to mark the martyrdom of Haydar Khalil and his comrade [killed in a clash with French UNIFIL soldiers]. The ceremony was turned into a political and popular referendum on UNIFIL's presence in the south and on UN Security Council Resolution 425.

Speaking on behalf of Minister Nabih Birri, 'Ali al-Husayni, the official in charge of Amal's Administration Department, said: We will prevent attacks against UNIFIL even if we must resort to force to do so. His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi

Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, stated: It is illogical for us to oppose a resolution which Israel and the United States have prevented from being implemented since 1978. Dawud Dawud, the Amal political official in the south, affirmed that any attack against UNIFIL will constitute an attack against the Amal Movement.

The ceremony in Ma'rakah was attended by Dr Ayyub Hummayid, director general of the Information Ministry; 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the Amal Executive Committee; 'Ali al-Husayni, the official in charge of Amal's Administration Department; and a number of men of religion led by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the higher Islamic Shi'ite Council.

Speaking on behalf of Minister Nabih Birri, 'Ali al-Husayni said: We announce to those who are gambling on our differences with the Islamic Republic of Iran that they are building their castles on sand. We consider the stand adopted on Resolution 425 to be a political issue and part of efforts to confront the U.S. policy which seeks to amend this resolution in a way that will serve the U.S. idea of security arrangements. Therefore, we reiterate our rejection to any amendment of this resolution.

Al-Husayni added: We refuse to accept any attacks against UNIFIL, and we will prevent such attacks with all our strength. This is a legitimate issue and a political stand as far as we are concerned. We will seek to remove the malignant tumors which have grown up among us. The deviation of some will not affect our course or general stand. Our support for the UNIFIL presence is based on the premise that it is a factor contributing to liberation. If it should become a factor which obstructs liberation, then we will reject it.

Referring to domestic policy, Al-Husayni stated: We are seriously and sincerely working to close the file on the Lebanese war in order to devote ourselves to fighting against Israel. We take this occasion to tell everyone that we are ready for any meeting and dialogue provided that all ties with Israel are severed.

Regarding the recent tripartite meeting [Karami, Hasim, and Sham'un], Al-Husayni asked: Is Samir Ja'ja' the one who is leading political action in the eastern areas? This appears to be so as some have rushed to submit reports to him at the house of obedience [bayt al-ta'ah]. Here we wish to ask the key figures in the eastern sector: Why is there silence about the smuggling of criminal Laure al-Hashim? How can there be a meeting and dialogue with people who send booby-trapped cars to kill innocent citizens? We therefore tell them to resolve their affairs. They have the Tripartite Agreement to approve; otherwise, let the people themselves choose the system they want.

Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, said: Israel, the United States, and some Palestinians have been working to prevent the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 since 1978. This is evident from the policy adopted by Israeli leaders who seek to establish their state from the Nile to the Euphrates, including Al-Litani. Therefore, they oppose the implementation of this resolution. It is illogical for us to reject this resolution if

it constitutes a way to achieve the implementation of Resolution 509, which provides for the unconditional, comprehensive, and total withdrawal of Israeli forces. Here we wish to emphasize the four Islamic principles evident in our position and that of the Mufti's house. They can be summed up in our refusal to allow Israel a presence [in Lebanon], our refusal to have peace with it, and our rejection of any security arrangements with it.

AL-ITTIHAD: Amal, Iran Split on Resolution 425

JN251822 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 24 Aug 86
pp 3,8

[Excerpt] Beirut — *Al-Ittihad* — Iran's public rejection of Security Council Resolution 425 on southern Lebanon has sent shock waves through political and Shi'ite circles, notably within the Amal Movement, which could lead to a reformulation of the relationship between Iran and Amal and southern villages identified with it. Observers fear this could lead to a political split within Amal and potential conflict in the south. According to informed sources, the Iranian decision surprised the Amal Movement, which is now trying not to make a confused decision, especially in Nabih Birri's absence.

The Amal leadership yesterday held an emergency meeting chaired by Colonel 'Akif Haydar. *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the leaders unanimously decided not to take a public stand on the Iranian decision but to hold contacts with Syria and await Minister Birri's return and the outcome of Iranian-Syrian contacts.

The Amal movement is aware of the extent of the influence Khomeyni's spiritual leadership has on Shi'ites in the south. Amal also realizes that any outright rejection of the Iranian decision is bound to cause complications and divisions between leaders and cadres of Amal and the pro-Iranian Hizballah in the south and elsewhere. Amal is known to support Resolution 425 and UNIFIL's role in the south as well as a return to the armistice agreement, a position which Minister Birri has stated many times in the past.

Amal sources believe pro-Iranian elements exploited a recent clash in the south between Amal fighters and UNIFIL's French contingent, in which two leading members of the movement died, to mobilize public opinion against the presence of these forces and against Resolution 425, under which they were stationed there. These sources are trying to present implementation of the decision to public opinion in the south as security arrangements for the Zionist entity and indirect application of the aborted Lebanese-Israeli agreement of 17 May [1983]. The same sources also believe that within this framework there is coordination between pro-Iranian groups and those linked to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. Both insist on the pullout of UNIFIL and nonimplementation of Resolution 425, which Amal argues could lead to Israel's extension of its security belt using its agents under the pretext of the security vacuum left by the withdrawal of these forces.

The Amal leadership is publicizing statements and speeches by Imam Musa al-Sadr supporting the UNIFIL presence in the south and relevant Security Council resolutions, including the

controversial 425. In any case, Amal circles stressed to *Al-Ittihad*

that the Iranian position on Resolution 425 is an embarrassing blow to the leadership of Minister Birri which favors the UNIFIL role and Resolution 425. These circles add the Iranians are seeking to forestall any French or international pressures to implement this resolution and to scuttle the recent rapprochement between Minister Birri and the French Government, as evidenced by an invitation for him to visit France soon. [passage omitted]

Syrians Stop Iranian Envoy; Protest Lodged

NC251646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
25 Aug 86

[Text] According to security sources, the Iranian ambassador in Damascus was stopped at a Syrian Army checkpoint on the Zahlah-Ksarah road 2 days ago. The envoy considered this an insult to his diplomatic status, and submitted a complaint directly to the presidential palace in Damascus. Security measures were taken immediately, and Syrian intelligence officers arrested all those manning the checkpoint and took them to Damascus for questioning.

We have learned that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon] has also gone to Damascus in connection with this affair.

French Position in South Comes Under Fire

NC260743 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT
26 Aug 86

[Text] A French position in the southern town of Ma'rub came under machinegun fire but none of the French personnel was wounded. The UNIFIL spokesman confirmed the report in a discussion with the Voice of Lebanon. He also said that the committee investigating the incidents between the French contingent and the Amal Movement concluded its investigations yesterday and submitted its report for the UNIFIL commander's scrutiny. He added that the investigation was only intended to discover what took place between the two parties.

'Druze Circles' Fear Syrian Entry Into Mountain

NC251810 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] A wave of confusion swept through Druze circles in the mountain area following reports that Syria is inclined to expand the security plan to include areas under the control of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] in Al-Shuf and 'Alayh.

According to a source close to Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, the spiritual leader of the Druze community, this issue concerns the very dignity of the Druze. He added: We must work to save the mountain area from any barbaric onslaught, even if this means we have to ally ourselves with former President Camille Sham'un. Despite the fact that Minister Walid Junblatt has gone

along with Syria, Damascus is still not happy with him. It does not pay attention to anyone.

The source referred to information received from the Druze community in Syria to the effect that the rulers of Damascus are preparing to strike a blow against the PSP in the southern part of upper Al-Matn. Such an operation would be undertaken to serve the interests of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP), the direct executive tool of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

According to a source close to the PSP, Minister Walid Junblatt has ordered PSP gunmen to withdraw from West Beirut and move to the mountain area. One of the reasons behind this decision, the source added, is the fear of the PSP leadership that Syrian intelligence will penetrate the ranks of these gunmen. The source said that Abu Sa'id, the PSP military official in West Beirut, is now coordinating matters with members of Syrian intelligence. This constitutes a direct danger to the PSP, the source affirmed.

The source noted that there are few SSNP members in the mountain area. However, he did not rule out the possibility that reinforcements would be brought in from the 'Amiq and Bawarij barracks, which belong to the SSNP, and from Hubayqah's followers in Zalhah and Al-Biq'a'. These reinforcements would be used to begin a battle in the mountain area that would pave the way for Syrian entry.

Christian Forces Surround Village in Bint Jubayl

*NC241518 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1430 GMT 24 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Another act of terror has been committed by armed militias belonging to the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, and the Al-Yarzihi army against the inhabitants of villages in Bint Jubayl. According to reports, the town of Afqa remains surrounded and continues to be subjected to attacks.

It has also been reported that paratroopers, members of the 7th Brigade, and Phalangist forces have continued their indiscriminate heavy- and medium-caliber machinegun fire at the town. They are attempting to advance toward the besieged Afqa along three axes. This village has been the target of artillery and tank fire and Hawker Hunter raids for the past 12 days. [passage omitted]

Clash Reported Between Palestinians in Sidon Camp

*NC241552 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic
1430 GMT 24 Aug 86*

[Text] An armed clash took place among Palestinians in the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp east of Sidon this morning. One man and one woman loyal to Yasir 'Arafat were killed in the fighting. A state of tension and caution now prevails within the camp.

An official source from the Popular Committee of the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp has made the following statement about this incident:

Major Shams of the Fatah security forces, who is an 'Arafat loyalist and responsible for the western sector, killed Mahmud Mansur Abu Sayyah at 2200 last night as the result of financial and other differences. Abu Sayyah had been one of the men under her command and a resident of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp. As soon as news of the killing spread, inhabitants of the camp demanded that Maj Shams be executed immediately. Certain members of 'Arafat's command supported this demand while others opposed it.

At 0600 this morning, some of the people who had opposed the execution fired rockets and bursts of machinegun fire into the air in an attempt to divert attention from plans to smuggle Major Shams away from the area. However, the attempt failed. Camp inhabitants opened fire at Major Shams, who was trying to escape in a car, and killed her instantly. The camp's Popular Committee and its notables have initiated efforts to calm the situation, which still remains relatively tense.

Al-Biq'a' Shi'ites To Fight Amal's Dawud

*NC251742 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Citing informed sources in the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the *Central News Agency* reports that a meeting took place in the Al-Biq'a' about 2 weeks ago. A Syrian major named Rustum Abu Ghazalah and a former Amal official in the Al-Biq'a', Zakariya Hamzah, nicknamed Abu Yahya, were present. They agreed to send Shi'ites loyal to Abu Yahya from Al-Biq'a' to the South to work against [Amal official] Dawud Dawud and his men.

The sources noted that 75 Abu Yahya loyalists actually left for the South accompanied by a patrol from Syrian intelligence. Their Syrian escort included Lieutenant Akram Abu Zayd, Sergeant First Class 'Isam Shibli, and Privates Hawlu Hawshab, Hasan Ahmad Zakariyah Zakkur, and Faysal Hamdan al-Qaysari.

Mountain Town Appeals for Militia's Removal

*NC260641 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
26 Aug 86*

[Text] The inhabitants of the township of Anfah in Jubayl issued a statement yesterday. They said that their town is being surrounded by militiamen and warned of the gravity of the situation. They also appealed to officials to investigate this and deter these militiamen before the situation deteriorates further. The statement called for deploying 1st Brigade units and withdrawing the 7th Brigade units which are deployed on roads leading into the town.

Further Reportage on Al-Asad's Libyan Visit

Trip Underscores 'Militant Stand'

JN251413 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation is escalating politically and militarily. Hostile forces' attempts are intensifying to intimidate the Arabs and break their steadfastness with the aim of creating the right atmosphere for liquidationist solutions and imposing hegemony on the Arab area. This hostile onslaught has grown fiercer after the treasonous Ifrane meeting between Hassan II and Shim'on Peres, the Zionist enemy prime minister, with the United States hastening to make the best of it through George Bush's trip to the area and laying the groundwork for a Mubarak-Peres summit. The aim is to release the capitulationist approach and the U.S. Middle East from their present crisis and dead end. Attending this political campaign were provocative and hostile U.S. moves such as moving U.S. aircraft carriers and battleships to the Mediterranean and conducting joint naval exercises off Libya and training the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in desert warfare to give the political onslaught a military dimension.

Against this background, Syria's steadfastness and pan-Arab role and effective moves assume extreme importance in standing up to the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and defending the Arab nation and its causes and mobilizing all prerequisites for cemented pan-Arab defenses so as to confront the hostile onslaught and frustrate schemes to impose surrender and hegemony on the Arabs. Syria's firm and principled stance has succeeded in achieving positive results as evidenced by Arab masses rallying around it, considering that the imperialist-Zionist danger threatens the entire Arab nation and has as its target the pan-Arab existence.

President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at this stage underscores Syria's constant and principled militant stand. This much was demonstrated by President Al-Asad when he declared that Syrian masses were standing by Libyan masses unreservedly in one trench, and that any aggression against Libya is an aggression against Syria and the Arab nation. President al-Asad emphasized that in the event of such an aggression, Syria would carry out its responsibilities as if it were directed against it.

Concludes Visit, Returns Home

JN260542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus last night following a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. The state and party delegation which accompanied the president on this visit also returned with him.

President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi held a final meeting at 1900 Damascus time yesterday. It was

attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. During this meeting, the two sides completed their discussion of topics related to the situation in the region, developments in the Arab arena, relations between the two fraternal countries, and the ways and means to confront the imperialist-Zionist reactionary plots to liquidate the Palestine question. A press statement will be issued today on the results of the visit and on the talks held between the president and Col al-Qadhafi.

Yesterday evening, the two leaders received a Fatah movement delegation which comprised Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Colonel Khalid al-'Amlah. The Salvation Front's role in confront the Zionist and imperialist schemes aimed at liquidating the Palestine question were discussed during this meeting. The president and Col al-Qadhafi emphasized that Syria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will continue to support the Salvation Front and its struggle for the attainment of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights.

Press Statement Issued

JN261335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 26 Aug 86

["Text" of press statement on President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Libya issued in Damascus and Tripoli; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 24 and 25 August 1986. During this visit, the two leaders held a number of meetings in which they reviewed the current state of affairs in the Arab arena and the attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause, generalize the Camp David course, impose U.S.-Zionist hegemony on the region, strike at the Arab forces of liberation and progress, and endanger Arab existence.

All aspects of the Arab state of affairs and the perils posing a threat to the Arab nation and to its central cause, the Palestinian question, were discussed in depth. The two leaders stressed that the Arab nation, which possesses huge potential to rise and resist, has a right to confront the U.S.-Zionist aggression in defense of its honor and dignity and to liberate its land. The attempt to distort the Arabs' struggle in confrontation of the occupation and the aggression and the attempt to stigmatize it as terrorism will not weaken the Arab masses' determination to confront and struggle and will not halt the course of confrontation against the imperialist U.S.-Zionist alliance.

The two leaders discussed the abortive barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They agreed that this was an aggression against the Arab nation in view of the pan-Arab stands of the Libyan Arab people and their commitment to their nation's causes. The criminal and terrorist U.S. operation against the person of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi constitutes a serious precedent in the history of mankind and is also the height of state terrorism.

President Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's support for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with all its potential and resources in confronting any act of aggression. The two leaders agreed to confront the belligerency of the United States and Zionism and their alliance on the basis of their leading role in the Arab nation's militant march. They also stressed that aggression against either Syria or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is an aggression against both of them.

The two leaders condemned the U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers given the fact that they are a violation of the sanctity of the Arab homeland and a provocation of the Arab masses. The two leaders call on the Arab masses in Egypt and on its national and patriotic forces to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting this provocative act.

While reviewing the Arab state of affairs and the conflict with the Zionist enemy, the visit to Morocco by Zionist prime minister was discussed, a visit which constitutes a treasonous action, deviation from the pan-Arab commitment and Arab consensus, a defiance of the Arab nation's feelings, and a relinquishment of pan-Arab rights. It is part of the Camp David course and an attempt to tame the Arab state of affairs to accept capitulation and close the file on the Arab-Zionist conflict. The two leaders decided to condemn this treasonous action and to confront its results and effects.

Proceeding from the militant relations between the Arab nation and Africa, both of which face two racist allied regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa, the two leaders greet the armed revolution of the South African people and condemn the Zionist attempt to infiltrate Africa to strike at the militant Arab-African cohesion. They also condemn the visit to Cameroon by the Zionist entity's prime minister.

The two leaders affirmed the importance of continuing to reinforce the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist forces of liberation and progress in the world, particularly the friendly USSR.

During their discussion of the Arab situation and developments as well as the dangers facing the Arab nation, the two leaders agreed that Arab unity constitutes the decisive historic reply that contains the potential for awakening and resistance and that the progressive pan-Arab forces and masses are called upon to escalate their unitary struggle.

The issue of Arab unity is the issue of the masses, and the struggle to achieve this unity is a pan-Arab duty as it is a legitimate right. This is not the age of divided and fragmented nations. The Arab nation, which is on the threshold of the 21st century, should achieve unity so that it will not be governed by impotence and backwardness and will not live in weakness and coercion.

The state of fragmentation and division constitutes a suitable atmosphere for the forces of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reaction to strike at the Arab nation's march toward unity and liberation and toward building the society of progress and socialism.

Proceeding from all this, the struggle for unity is a right of the Arab masses and their national forces to achieve this objective. In light of this understanding of the issue of Arab unity, the two leaders studied all aspects of the relations between the two countries to reinforce the unitary course, strengthen the front which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism, and promote cohesion between the two states to achieve their common objectives. The two leaders agreed on a number of measures which will reinforce the unitary march of the two fraternal states.

Tripartite Session Ends After 'Comprehensive Review'

*JN251150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Damascus — The final session of the tripartite meeting comprising the Syrian delegation led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Libyan delegation led by Foreign Liaison Secretary Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, and the Iranian side led by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati was held in Damascus this morning. During this session, a comprehensive review was made of issues discussed during the session held yesterday evening. These issues are related to developments in the region.

The delegations affirmed the continuation of the three countries' spirit of steadfastness in confronting imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes and their support for world liberation movements and their right to defend their just causes, particularly the Palestine cause. The three delegations emphasized in particular the coordination among the delegations of the three countries regarding the nonaligned summit conference to be held in Zimbabwe in a few days. They also agreed to hold the next tripartite meeting of foreign ministers in Libya next December.

Al-Shar' Holds Talks With Spanish Counterpart

*JN251420 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1342 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Damascus, 25 Aug (SANA) — The talks between the Syrian delegation led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Spanish delegation led by Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez began here this morning. During the meeting they reviewed the situation in the region and Arab and international developments.

Al-Shar' reviewed Syria's principled stands on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question. He stressed the importance of the European role in bringing about a just and lasting peace in the region. The foreign minister hailed the friendly Spanish people in light of the historic links between the Arab nation and the Spanish people.

For his part, the Spanish foreign minister asserted that there has been no change in Spain's foreign policy toward the Middle East issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict nor has Spain changed its historic relations with Syria in particular or with the Arabs in general. The Spanish minister noted the importance of Syria and the role it is playing in the region. The two ministers also reviewed relations between the two countries and stressed the need to bolster them in all fields.

Al-Kasm Meets Minister

*JN251911 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and the delegation accompanying him at 1900 today.

The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Spanish ambassador in Damascus. The two sides discussed the current state of affairs in the region and international issues. They also discussed ways of promoting bilateral relations in all fields to serve the two peoples' interests.

No Progress Made on Selection of Tabah Arbitrators
TA250729 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
 25 Aug 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Jeffrey Winograd and Benny Morris]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yesterday, Foreign Ministry legal adviser Robbi Sabel returned from talks in Geneva with his Egyptian counterpart Nabil al-Arabi. The two sides failed to make any progress in selecting the three international arbitrators who are to sit on the five-member panel. (Israel and Egypt have each already selected one of their nationals to sit on the panel.) The Egyptians are understood to be displaying extreme caution in the selection process.

But the two sides made major progress on the technical problem of arranging where the arbitration will take place and on accommodation for the arbitrators and the representatives of the two sides to the dispute. [passage omitted]

Peres Interviewed on Delegation Visit to Cameroon
TA260456 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0405 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Report from Cameroon by special envoy 'Oded Ben-'Ami — recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' first day in Cameroon ended close to midnight with a meeting with the Israelis living in Yaounde. Prior to this, Peres held a second working meeting with President Paul Biya during which the two leaders reviewed international issues, the Middle East situation, South Africa's apartheid policy, international terrorism, and Libya's influence in Africa.

Last night joint Israeli-Cameroonian committees concluded their work. These committees included a defense committee; a foreign affairs committee with the participation of Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and Cameroon's Foreign Affairs Minister William Eteki; an agricultural affairs committee, in which Deputy Agriculture Minister Avraham Katz'oz and the Cameroonian agriculture minister participated; as well as committees for trade, tourism, and communications. The prime minister is satisfied at the end of the first day.

[Peres] So far, the first part of my visit has been devoted to relations between Cameroon and ourselves. The president and I decided to appoint five working committees in various spheres, which are now meeting. The president expressed his admiration for what Israel has done so far. He also voiced the hope that we will be able to increase the cooperation between us.

[Ben-'Ami] Did the president report to you about other African leaders who are interested in resuming relations with Israel?

[Peres] I heard reports to this effect. He even said that there were some presidents who suggested that they do this together, but he said: Thank you very much, but I am not waiting for you; if you want to do this, then go ahead.

[Ben-'Ami] Did he tell you with which countries' leaders he reached this decision?

[Peres] Yes.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you tell us?

[Peres] No. He asked that I not say.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you find President Biya in terms of his place in the political system in Africa?

[Peres] I found him a very pleasant and serious person, someone who does not try to impress, but rather to sincerely run his country's affairs as he sees fit. He is a very modest person and highly accepted by his people. Among the leaders I have met, he is one of the most impressive in this respect.

[Ben-'Ami] Did your talk with King Hassan crop up in your talks with Cameroon's president?

[Peres] Yes. He asked me to brief him on the talks, and I did. He expressed both his support and his enthusiasm over this event.

[Ben-'Ami] Residents here tell us that recently there were three high-level visits here — namely, by President Mitterrand, the Pope, and now you — and that the reception awarded the Israeli prime minister was the warmest.

[Peres] I do not plan to rotate with the Pope.

[Ben-'Ami] This morning in Yaounde, Peres and Paul Biya will hold another working meeting, after which they will hold a joint news conference in which an official announcement will be made on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Afterward, Peres will be given a state farewell ceremony and the entire delegation will return home.

Renewal of Diplomatic Ties Announced
TA260914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] In a short while, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will take leave of his host, the president of Cameroon, at a state farewell ceremony in Yaounde and an Air Force plane will return the entourage to Israel. An hour ago, President Biya and Prime Minister Peres held a news conference during which they announced that diplomatic ties between the two countries had been renewed and agreements in the defense and economic fields had been reached.

Shamir Meets With Luxembourg Minister
TA251127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a working meeting with Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister Jacques Poos in Jerusalem. The visitor promised that his country would support Israel in the negotiations with the EEC scheduled to open

next month and would try to persuade Spain to withdraw its objections about Israel.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Minister Shamir briefed the visitor about the peace contacts in the region and the Helsinki talks, and expressed the hope that the contacts with the Soviet Union would continue.

Court Refuses U.S. Extradition Request

TA251516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The Jerusalem District Court today rejected a U.S. Administration request for extradition. This is a rare incident for an extradition request from any country to be rejected by the Israeli court. Our legal affairs correspondent Gil'ad Sher notes that the case involves a request by the United States that (Erwin Friedman), aged 55, who immigrated to Israel and obtained Israeli citizenship, be extradited. He was detained here 3 months ago. The charges against him in the United States include dozens of counts, including fraud, theft, and embezzlement of millions of dollars.

Judge Rut Or ruled that the man is not extraditable and that the evidence presented by the representative for the prosecution is insufficient to prove that the man had committed the crimes. The suspect was released immediately.

Treasury Cuts, Then Allocates Funds to Defense

TA251131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] There will be no additional cut in the defense budget. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the Treasury and the Defense Ministries have reached an agreement according to which 100 million shekels will be slashed from the defense budget. However, the Treasury will allocate a supplementary budget of 92 million shekels to the Defense Ministry. This allocation is meant to compensate the defense industries for the losses they incurred due to the freeze imposed on the rate of exchange of the dollar. Our correspondent points out that the cut in the state budget thus stands at 320 million shekels.

Public Sector Wage Agreement Signed 24 Aug

TA250902 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Tzvi Zerahya and Yehudit Winkler]

[Excerpt] The finance minister and the Histadrut secretary general signed a wage agreement for the public sector yesterday. The agreement will be in effect from the beginning of September until the end of March 1987.

According to the agreement, workers in the public sector will be promoted by one grade and will be remunerated for it in their September paychecks or, conversely, no later than in their October paychecks.

During the signing ceremony Finance Minister Moshe Nisim said that the agreement is designed to maintain economic stability because instability is disruptive. The strong stability attained at the end of the first year of the implementation of the economic program must be sustained and this should be the supreme goal of the Israeli economy. Had we proceeded otherwise, workers would have received higher wages but these would have been eroded later on, Nisim noted.

The finance minister added that the new agreement will cost the Treasury 90 million shekels per year. He noted that the current economic stability is not being threatened by wages but rather by deviations from the state budget. The minister hailed the fact that the agreement precludes labor unrest.

The finance minister added an appendix to the new agreement in which he notified the Histadrut secretary general that he would propose to the government that the law on economic stabilization be extended by another 3 months and that the Treasury would consider the Histadrut's request that vacation pay for workers spending their holidays in Israel be tax-exempt on condition that this does not contradict the proposed tax reform.

On the question of the price of subsidized commodities, the finance minister noted that there are no plans to cut subsidies to basic commodities in the near future beyond what has already been decided on condition that the economic stability persists.

He added that he would contemplate the Histadrut's request not to raise public transportation fares and noted that the government's policy is to maintain a stable rate of exchange, as has been the case in the past year.

Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar said the Histadrut's policy is that wages should be raised without affecting economic stability. He noted that as a result of the new agreements, wages would rise by 7 to 10 percent. Qeysar pointed out that the Histadrut wants to maintain economic stability and growth, increase exports, create new jobs, and distribute the economic burden differently. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Levi, UNIFIL's Hagglund Hold First Meeting

TA251750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi this evening met for the first time with UNIFIL's new commander, General Hagglund of Finland. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal reports that in the meeting the chief of staff explained to Gen Hagglund the IDF's attitude toward UNIFIL. Gen Hagglund was formerly the commander of the UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights. Immediately on his appointment as UNIFIL commander he was faced by operational difficulties when his forces clashed with Amal soldiers, during which they even suffered casualties. Several days ago Gen Hagglund said that UNIFIL will not detain freedom fighters, but he noted that his men will try to prevent the infiltration of terrorists over the border.

Lubrani Foresees No Change in Security Zone Policy
TA240510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 0400 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, says that any deployment of UNIFIL along the Israel-Lebanese border is not on. Such a possibility, he says, would require all sorts of development which for now are not foreseeable. The Israeli official has been talking this morning with reporter Alan Ben-'Ami about the situation in south Lebanon.

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] I don't see any change in the situation, in the components of the situation, to merit any change in our policy. I don't see any possibility at this time for a change in the deployment of UNIFIL.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the possibility of even a partial deployment? I know there have been discussions in the past on, perhaps, UNIFIL troops coming into the western sector up to the border.

[Lubrani] Well, there have been discussions all along, but there was never anything concrete. We are aware of the feeling in the United Nations that UNIFIL should be moved down to the international border. But, by the same token, we have been consistent saying that such a move would merit all sorts of developments which, at this point in time, are not foreseeable.

[Ben-'Ami] In the last 2 weeks UNIFIL soldiers, especially French and Irish, have come under some very strong attacks from various Lebanese factions. The French foreign minister recently said that perhaps UNIFIL's mandate, or the type of mandate that it has, should be reviewed. What do you see at this stage as the practical purpose of UNIFIL in Lebanon? Where do you think they can play a role?

[Lubrani] Well, I subscribe to those who believe that UNIFIL is doing a job in south Lebanon, but it certainly cannot give us the kind of security which we need in order to have normal life going on, to be assured that normal life is going on along our international border in the north. You know, UNIFIL has its constraints and limitations. UNIFIL is unable to replace a legal authority in the south. It cannot serve as a legal authority: it has no way of punishing; it has no way of interrogating; it has no way of serving as a fully legal body responsible for security in an area.

[Ben-'Ami] And how do you react to reported remarks by the UNIFIL commander, General Hagglund, that the force is not there to stop what he calls freedom fighters seeking to liberate occupied territory although it should stop terrorists trying to get across the border.

[Lubrani] I have heard this statement and I have been wondering ever since how is the General going to be able to differentiate between people who are driving car bombs, whether they are freedom fighters or whether they are terrorists. From my point of view, we have a whole host of different factions committing terrorist acts, beginning from Hizballah, Palestinians, Amal, Syrian-orientated groups — who are freedom fighters and who are not?

[Ben-'Ami] And how would you assess the situation overall in the south, particularly in the security zone? Katyushas are still falling on this side of the border, Mr Lubrani.

[Lubrani] We have said all along that, unfortunately, the border will not be completely immune to katyushas. But as long as we shall be able to conduct normal life along the international border this is a manageable situation and there will be katyushas from time to time. The policy of placing the responsibility for the security zone with the south Lebanese army with the support it gets from the IDF whenever this is necessary is the policy laid down by the Israeli Cabinet and it has been successful so far. We don't see any reason why we should change it at this point in time. [end recording]

Three Terrorists, ASL Soldier Killed in S. Lebanon
TA250810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Three terrorists were killed in a clash with soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] near the village of Al-Tayyibah in the security zone in southern Lebanon. An ASL soldier was also killed in the incident. Sabotage material and weapons were found next to the bodies of the terrorists.

Security Forces Seal Rooms of Terrorists' Houses
TA251508 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1346 GMT
 25 Aug 86

[Text] The security forces today sealed off a room in the village of 'Aram, north of Neve Ya'aqov, and two rooms in Al-Jalazun. The houses in which the rooms were boarded belong to persons suspected of hostile terrorist activity. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports the two terrorists are Fu'ad 'Azan from the village of 'Aram, who is suspected of having attempted to murder two German tourists in April 1986, and Muhammad Hasin 'Abd al-Qadir from Al-Jalazun, who is suspected of rioting and planting bombs in and around Jerusalem during 1985 and the beginning of 1986.

Delegates Continue To Arrive for Summit 25 Aug

Chadian, Ghanaian, Nigerian Officials
MB250847 Harare Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign ministers to the nonaligned summit have started arriving. Those who arrived yesterday include foreign ministers of Chad, Ghana, and Nigeria. Speaking shortly after his arrival, Mr Gouara Lassou of Chad expressed the hope that leaders of the NAM will endorse the resolution calling for a total economic boycott on racist South Africa. He said while dealing with a number of issues, the Harare summit will focus on the adverse security and political situation in southern Africa due to South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

These views were also shared by the Nigerian Foreign minister, Mr Bolaji Akinyemi, and his Ghanaian counterpart, Dr Obed Asamoah, both of whom emphasized that southern Africa will dominate the discussions.

Nigeria's Akinyemi Speaks on Arrival
AB251607 Lagos Domestic Service in English
 1500 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has said that the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement, due to open in Harare, Zimbabwe, next week must go down as a summit of concrete proposals. Speaking on arrival in the Zimbabwean capital yesterday for the meeting, Professor Akinyemi said the movement should not be content with mere passing of resolutions. He said this was time for decisions to manifest into concrete solutions. The minister, who is leading a 9-man Nigerian delegation, said issues requiring the organization's attention included challenges to the UN system, global economic problems, and the situation in the southern African region.

On proposals for a Nonaligned Movement defense force to help the Frontline States, Professor Akinyemi said in principle, Nigeria had no objection to such a force, but stressed that a number of logistic problems had to be sorted out. These include adequate finance acceptability by all, deployment, and the issue of control. The preparatory meeting for the nonaligned summit begins tomorrow.

Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic Arrives
LD241757 Belgrade TANJUG in English
 1644 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 24 (TANJUG) — Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic arrived this evening in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, the host country of the forthcoming Eighth Non-aligned Summit.

Over 20 delegations from different nonaligned countries arrived today in Harare, where tomorrow an expert meeting on ambassadorial level will be opened in preparation first for the ministerial conference, and then for [words indistinct] of the 101 nonaligned countries on September 1.

First to come this morning was Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, followed by the ministerial delegations of Chad, Nigeria, and Ghana.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic told the press he was expecting the summit to be a complete success of the nonaligned policy.

Dizdarevic Comments on Summit
LD242302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
 in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 24 Aug (TANJUG) — Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed his conviction today to the *Zimbabwean News Agency*, ZIANA, that the eighth summit of the nonaligned in Harare will end with the consensus of all members of the movement on the need for urgent and full economic sanctions against South Africa.

Dizdarevic said that he is convinced that the summit will give its full support to the majority of the population of South Africa and Namibia which is fighting against fascism and especially to the ANC, the PAC [Pan-African Congress] and SWAPO, who are in the forefront of the struggle for liberation.

"We have come here convinced that we will join in contributing to the success of this conference," Dizdarevic said, having stressed that the holding of the summit in Harare is proof of the solidarity of the movement with the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, and the Frontline States.

Dizdarevic, Mangwende Meet
LD252116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1951 GMT 25 Aug 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, August 25 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia is convinced that the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit will reaffirm the vitality and the exceptional importance of the principles of the policy of non-alignment and that the Harare conference will be marked by unity, solidarity, and enhancing the action capability of the movement of non-alignment.

The above view was today put forth by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic during a meeting with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende.

In a friendly talk of some length, Dizdarevic and Mangwende exchanged views on all topical international questions, especially those to be on the summit agenda.

Today's meeting between Dizdarevic and Mangwende, as part of the closing consultations between the two friendly countries, has once again reaffirmed the readiness of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe to spare no effort for the complete success of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary, who arrived in Harare yesterday, continued vigorous diplomatic activity today by holding

meetings with a number of ministers and other ranking officials from the non-aligned countries and the attending movements.

UN's Perez de Cuellar Not To Attend

NC260541 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek
0430 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The Cyprus problem will be among the nearly thirty issues to be considered by the nonaligned summit conference. According to reports, the primary issue of the conference will be the situation in South Africa and the search for ways to bring the policy of racial discrimination pursued by the South African regime to an end. The conference, which coincides with the movement's 25th anniversary, will also address the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation, and the serious economic problems faced by many nonaligned countries.

Meanwhile, it has been reported from New York that UN Secretary General Xavier Perez de Cuellar, who is recuperating from recent open-heart surgery, will not attend the conference. Instead, the United Nations will be represented by senior officials led by Assistant Secretary General Virendra Dayal.

UNESCO Official Talks at Pre-Summit Scholars Seminar

MB250555 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 24, SAPA — UNESCO is under attack from the Western powers "because they aim to undermine any international institution that will help developing countries study and reflect upon their own problems", a UNESCO official, Mr Doudou Diene, said in Harare today.

He was speaking at a session on non-aligned research institutes and publications in the international scholars and journalists seminar now in its final day.

Mr Diene said the West's real concern was that UNESCO might break their international intellectual hegemony.

The United States, he said, "knows that the ultimate frontier in the struggle for domination lies in the intellectual field, the field of the production of ideas."

UNESCO's opponents argued that the organisation's stress on studies and research was "a waste of resources, and that the Third World does not need them". But the argument was dishonest, since "in every field of international relations you will find in the industrial world a large number of institutions, think tanks, and research groups".

These bodies, continued Mr Diene, "control the production of ideas, and set the agendas at international level".

The Third World needed its own study and research institutes and UNESCO was assisting developing countries in establishing them.

Mr Diene also warned that the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) "can produce excellent resolutions, but if they do not have the publications and the research institutions that will help them to reflect critically on their situation, and provide concrete, in-depth analyses, then the NAM will be exactly what its enemies want — just a talking shop".

Summit Opens 26 Aug With Meeting of Officials

MB260706 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement opens in Harare today with a meeting of officials for the summit. It will be followed on Thursday and Friday by a meeting of foreign ministers from the 101 member-states. Official delegates were still coming in yesterday. The Yugoslav president, Comrade Sinan Hasani, has expressed confidence that the summit will reaffirm the independent and non-bloc nature of the movement. He told the TANJUG news agency that he expects the summit to produce united and concrete stands which will open the way for more active engagement of member states in solving present world problems. Comrade Hasani said topics to be discussed include peace, security, disarmament, equitable international cooperation, and solving crises wherever they exist.

TANJUG Reports Further

LD261007 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0935 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 26 (TANJUG) — The senior officials of non-aligned countries met today in Harare in preparation for the forthcoming eighth summit. At their first session they adopted agenda and started deliberations on preparations for the eighth conference of heads of state or government. They will recommend to the conference of foreign ministers draft provisional agenda and their view on applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests and organization of work. Preparations for the solemn ceremony in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the movement of non-aligned countries are also to be discussed. Today's session was chaired by India's ambassador in United Nations and chairman of the coordinating bureau of the movement, N. Krishnan.

SAPA Reports 'Confusion'

MB251702 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1659 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, August 25 SAPA — The Nonaligned Movement summit was scheduled to have got under way today with meetings of sub committees of foreign ministers from the 101 Third World nations taking part, to prepare for the gathering next Monday of heads of state and government. It was impossible, however, to confirm that the meetings took place and at the R100 million conference centre especially built for the summit, confusion reigned.

Ministry of Information officials, who promised a briefing today on this and similar matters, could not be found. The 1000 or more journalists in town for the event searched vainly for a "hard news angle" and it became apparent the former U.S. presidential candidate and black rights champion the Reverend Jesse Jackson had missed a golden opportunity for publicity by deferring his arrival in Harare. The Rev Jackson, who has been touring the Frontline States, was due to have addressed a rally sponsored by Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU(PF) Party at Rufaro stadium. He is now expected tomorrow.

Today's confusion heightened fears among the press corps about the mechanics of their covering the summit, none of which they are to be allowed to witness "live." Apparently for security reasons only the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] is to be allowed into the auditorium while everyone else will have to watch whatever parts of the proceedings are deemed to be "open" on 10 TV monitors situated in a nearby precast concrete out-building. No programme has been published and no one seems to know when the monitors will be "on".

Newsmen point out that few concrete decisions can be expected at the summit and its significance lies almost entirely in the mood and tone of those attending towards major international problems such as the Iran-Iraq war, on which subtle diplomacy may be taking place behind the scenes.

Even those journalists who can get close to the 10 TV monitors, however, will be unable to judge atmosphere in the Yugoslav-built auditorium, which can seat nearly 8000 people. Due to a design fault the large press galleries built into it do not, in any case, allow sight of the platform or the central "arena."

According to government statements up to 4000 delegates and 11,000 observers, including the press, are expected in Harare for the summit.

The ZBC is charging commercial and foreign news media a fee stipulated in United States dollars for access to its monopoly film footage.

All five of Harare's major hotels have been completely taken over for the summit and are now out of bounds to the public except for one or two peripheral public bars. The visiting press are housed at the University of Zimbabwe.

Journalists from Iron Curtain countries have raised smiles by their unabashed delight at being told that it is not a security offence here to take film of the public city streets or surrounding countryside, providing they do not include military installations.

At a party thrown last night for the visitors the Minister of Information Dr Nathan Shamuyarira appealed to them not to write speculative articles but to stick to the facts of the proceedings, which are scheduled to focus on the problems of southern Africa stemming from apartheid.

Meanwhile even nature is proving unco-operative and Harare's 10,000 or more jacaranda trees, which have in past years been observed by retired colonels to start flowering as early as July 27, are this season behind schedule. Residents are hoping for a

sudden flush of bloom to show the city's criss-crossing avenues at their best when world leaders arrive this weekend for the climax of the summit. Banners and other logos for the summit have a mauve and white theme adopted in the expectation the summit would be held at the peak of Harare's jacaranda season.

Delegates Discuss Expectations of Summit

'Liberation Fund' Urged

*MB250603 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Mangwende, said the Nonaligned Movement must set up a liberation fund to help advance the armed struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Comrade Mangwende said developing countries lost \$167 billion in economic resources to the developed capitalist countries last year. In return, the developing countries only received \$46 billion. He said this disproportional ratio is one of the issues to be discussed at the NAM's summit.

The minister said the movement is committed to the fight against racism, colonialism, imperialism, and Nazism.

PAC Official Expects 'Full' Sanctions

*MB251720 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 24 AUG 86*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC of Azania, expects the Nonaligned Movement summit beginning in Harare tomorrow to form an organ that will deal specifically with problems of apartheid and liberation.

The PAC administrative secretary, Comrade Joe Mkhwanazi, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] today that organizations such as the Liberation Committee of the OAU and the Antiapartheid Committee of the United Nations would give a boost to liberation movements and the struggling masses of Azania. While welcoming the limited sanctions against South Africa agreed upon at the mini-Commonwealth summit in London, Comrade Mkhwanazi said the PAC expects the international community to endorse full comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime. He said the time for limited sanctions has long passed.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has expressed the hope that the nonaligned summit will adopt a program of action which will effect mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa and Zionist Israel.

Comrade (Zudi Tezi), who represents the PLO at the United Nations in New York, told the ZBC today that economic sanctions must be equally imposed on the two regimes because they have strong commercial ties. He said his organization at the nonaligned summit will focus on this direct link between the two racist regimes.

Sanctions To Have 'Ripple Effect'

*MB251646 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1617 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Harare, Aug 25, SAPA — The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement might be remembered as the conference on sanctions against South Africa but economic issues were also of essential concern to NAM. The Nonaligned Movement saw itself as an independent moral and political force in international relations, but always concentrated on economic issues apart from political considerations, ZIANA news agency reported. NAM's eighth summit in Harare would be no exception, ZIANA said.

Sanctions against South Africa would take center stage in the economic and political debates, but those sanctions would have a ripple effect throughout the southern African region. Africa's worsening economic situation was one of NAM's concerns, with all its ramifications — the threat to human life and future generations due to the deterioration in food supplies, damage to the environment, and the need for improved food production, distribution and rural development. Energy supplies and distribution were also of concern to NAM, as was the special problem of small states that lacked natural or other resources.

Gandhi Seeks Greater NAM Influence

*MB252017 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] India, which currently holds the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement, has expressed the hope that the movement will emerge from the Harare summit with a greater influence in world affairs. The Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in a special message on the eve of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, said nonalignment is a prescription for peace and an expression of the democracy of nations. Mr Gandhi noted that efforts of the movement have brought freedom to many countries which are now members. The Indian prime minister said areas of prime concern to the Nonaligned Movement are apartheid in South Africa, colonialism in Namibia, and South Africa's destabilization of the Frontline States. Mr Gandhi also called for the strengthening of economic cooperation among NAM members. He said there is inadequate appreciation of the vast natural and human resources possessed collectively by the Nonaligned Movement.

Communique Issued at Conclusion of SADCC Summit
MB240723 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The SADCC program of action should center mainly on increasing agricultural production and ensuring the availability of foodstuffs in view of the prevailing situation in various countries of the region. This is contained in the final communique of that organization's sixth summit. In the communique, issued in Luanda yesterday at the end of the summit, the heads of state and government of the nine SADCC member-countries appealed for developing efforts toward this end. They took note of the situation experienced by Angola, Mozambique, and Botswana in the field of foodstuff caused mainly by attacks carried out by puppets in the pay of Pretoria [words indistinct].

The heads of state and government decided to create a trade sector in order to increase trade in the region. The program of trade among SADCC countries should center on the system of direct, bilateral, and provincial [as heard] trade to promote trade in the region and create credit facilities for national exports and funds for refinancing national exports.

With regard to the program of economic and cultural cooperation between Nordic countries and SADCC member-countries, which was presented during the organization's annual conference in Harare in January this year, the summit reiterated its satisfaction with it, inasmuch as it facilitates the development of production, investments, and trade. The heads of state and government reiterated that the program of cooperation within the framework of Lome Convention III be concentrated in the fields of agriculture, transport, and communications. The transport sector is vital to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa, the communique pointed out.

The summit also examined the prevailing situation in the region, particularly the intensification of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, and the steps that the Pretoria government has taken with regard to the application of sanctions against it by the international community. In this context, the participants strongly condemned the South African regime for its continued acts of aggression and destabilization against SADCC member-countries and referred in particular to the blockade imposed against Lesotho early this year, attacks on Gaborone, Harare, Lusaka, and Namibe last May, and the recent retaliatory economic measures against Zambia and Zimbabwe.

On the application of sanctions, the summit reaffirmed the SADCC's position on this issue. Accordingly, the meeting noted that despite the fact that some SADCC member-countries are vulnerable to sanctions, this should not be a pretext for the nonapplication of sanctions. The communique also pointed out that the SADCC member-countries should closely cooperate among themselves to reduce the impact that sanctions would have on their economies and hope that the international community will assist them as much as possible. The SADCC summit held in Luanda yesterday also appealed to the international community to undertake efforts to eliminate the system of apartheid.

The final communique of the sixth SADCC heads of state and government summit noted that the organization's forthcoming annual consultative meeting, to take place in Gaborone in February next year, should focus on investments for the production sector within the framework of implementation of the Lusaka program of action.

The summit decided that its next meeting will be held in Lusaka in August 1987.

LIBYA

Further Coverage of Visit by Syria's Al-Asad

Fatah Officials Received

LD252256 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2200 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday evening received brother Abu Musa and brother Khalid al-'Amlah, members of the Revolutionary Command of the Fatah movement.

Evening Discussions 25 Aug

LD260434 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 25

[Text] The Libyan Arab-Syrian talks resumed Monday evening and were attended by the brother leader of the revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad. Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khadam took part in the talks.

Tripoli on 'Great Hopes'

LD251645 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It can be said that the Arab people in both countries — the Great Jamahiriya and Syria — place great hopes on these face-to-face meetings, owing to the fact that the people of both countries have participated in stressing the truth of Arab unity more than once — during the 1948 Palestine war, the Syrian struggle against the tripartite aggression during the Suez Canal event when the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil across Syria was blown up in response to the instigation by the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — a matter that hastened the defeat of the aggression and the birth of the first Arab unity in modern Arab history in 1958 between Syria and Egypt. While the Syrian brothers represent a strong unity-seeking tide in that part of the Arab homeland, the masses of the great al-Fatih and the descendants of Umar al-Mukhtar today embody the strong Arab unity-seeking tide in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf, in addition to the fact that the battles of the struggle against the Italian fascists were of pan-Arab nature inspired by the Islamic creed and the need for preserving the country's dignity. Libyan Arabs participated with caravans of volunteers during the Palestine war, and during the era of the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir demonstrated their rejection of the foreign presence and military bases in Libya.

This honorable unity-inspired history of Arab people in the two countries — the Great Jamahiriya and Syria — is a credit the direct meetings between the leaderships of the great al-Fatih revolution and President Hafiz al-Asad can draw on to advance the realization of the unity-seeking hopes and aspirations, whose foundation was the birth of the Federation of Arab republics in

1971 in response to the will of the people and the declaration of unity in September 1980 between the Great Jamahiriya and Syria. On this basis, the unity-seeking and honorable people — the sons of this nation which is liable to be subjected to destruction — are looking forward to seeing positive results from such meetings, which can restore Arabism's past glories, and through which the liberation of the usurped land and victory over the forces of imperialist-Zionist-reactionary tyranny in the Arab homeland can be achieved.

JANA Reports Syria-Iran-Libya Meeting's Decisions

LD251910 Tripoli JANA in English
1758 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus, Dulhija 20, Shahr Hanibal 25, Jamahiriya News Agency — This morning in Damascus the meetings of the 5th joint round between Great Jamahiriya, Syria, Iran was concluded.

At the concluding session, this morning, a comprehensive discussion of the whole situation in the Arab region was made and a stress was made on the continuation of the three countries' steadfastness in facing U.S. imperialism-Zionism-reaction plot and on the support of the liberation movements the world over confirming their right in defending their just causes on top of which the cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

Also during this session an agreement was reached upon the unification of the 3 countries' stances in the international circles especially during the non-alignment's summit due to be held in Zimbabwe at the beginning of next Al-Fatih. Also agreed upon was that the 6th joint round will be held in Great Jamahiriya in the coming Al-Kanoun month.

People's Council Delegation Visits Soviet Union

For coverage of the visit by a People's Council delegation to the Soviet Union, including a trip to Tajikistan, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 26 August Soviet Union Daily Report and subsequent issues.

'Large' South Korean Delegation Arrives 26 Aug

LD260928 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0900 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Aug (JANA) — A large ROK delegation, led by Yi Kyu-hyo, minister of national construction, and comprising 70 representatives of parties, the House of Representatives, delegates from ministries, businessmen, and journalists from the various Korean media, arrived in Tripoli this morning.

The visit of the Korean delegation marks the completion of the first stage of the great man-made river project and the opening of its second stage. An extended program to acquaint the delegation with the gigantic achievements made thanks to the great al-Fatih revolution, which benefit the Libyan Arab people in various fields, has been prepared for this delegation.

Ghana Defense Council Member Obeng Departs

LD260941 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0922 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Paul Victor Obeng, member of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana has departed Tripoli following a visit to the Great Jamahiriya which lasted several days.

AL-ZAHF AL-AKH DAR Cited on U.S. Naval Maneuvers

LD252010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1440 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — In its weekly issue published today, *Al-Zahf al-Akhdar*, organ of the revolutionary committees in Tripoli, says this is not the first time U.S. imperialism has massed its nuclear strike force in the sea, nor is it the first time that the aircraft of the U.S. 6th Fleet has carried out blatantly provocative exercises in the region.

In an editorial entitled "Riding the Crocodile's Back" *Al-Zahf al-Akhdar* says that throughout past years, the United States has resorted to saber-rattling similar to a summer storm. However, such saber-rattling frightens only weak-minded and sick people. The paper says every U.S. terrorist action — although extremely provocative and committed by very arrogant people — has become customary and usual because the United States has behaved in a terrorist manner toward us and toward all other peace-loving and freedom-loving forces.

Al-Zahf al-Akhdar asserts that each time, the United States emerges with a worse and more tarnished image than the oppressed, whom it seeks to terrorize with its strike force, and who emerge more honorably and firmer and more capable of defiance and of consolidating the steadfastness in the face of world arrogance, whose living symbol the United States has become.

The paper says all U.S. exercises, past and present, have been timed to coincide with the appearance of a crisis in one or all of the regimes that are acceptable or totally subservient to the United States, such as the artificial Zionist entity in occupied Arab Palestine or the surrogate Egyptian regime. On the eve of the execution of the buried Al-Sadat as retribution and as an act of justice to avenge the blood of martyrs on which al-Sadat trampled by committing treason, U.S. exercises were held in the western desert [in Egypt] in support of Mubarak's regime which was suffering — and continues to suffer — from the shock of al-Sadat's assassination. When the tremor of the popular revolution began to inflame the volcanoes of anger in the institutions of Numayri's regime U.S. exercises were held on the pretext of preparing for a possible invasion of Sudan by external forces. When the grip of the National Unity Government in Chad began to reach the rebel Habre, U.S. exercises were held on the pretext of averting the threat of internationalization to the Chadian conflict.

Al-Zahf al-Akhdar maintains this is sufficient proof of the extent of the relationship between the timing of U.S. exercises and the emergence of stormy crises in the regimes subservient to the United States.

The paper contends the latest U.S. exercises follow the same pattern — although this time the crisis is bigger than previous ones: there is the defeat of Zionism in southern Lebanon where the bandits of the Zionist army are licking the wounds inflicted upon them by the Lebanese resistance and are preparing to flee into occupied Palestine following the first defeat of its kind that could mean the beginning of the end for the artificial Zionist state; and there is the crisis of bankruptcy that is threatening the Egyptian regime with total collapse and which in turn could herald the fall of the U.S. flag in Egypt and the rise of the banners of the popular revolution over its ruins.

Al-Zahf al-Akhdar, published by the revolutionary committees in Libya, stressed the other crisis is the horrible descent toward the abyss of downfall now facing the mutineer Habre as the flames of the revolution against him have reached his strongholds. The paper pointed out that the storming crises have reached in one stroke this American corner, which has been established by America according to the Kissinger theory which advocated the construction of American defense blocs to confront anti-American situations. At the forefront is Libya, which has been given the number one position in the list of urgent priorities of the American Administration.

The paper added that the second observation in this quick look at the timetable of the American exercises and their timing reveals that at a time of any crises in which an American soldier is subjected to danger in the region, America hastens to move its fleet to the line of contact with the Jamahiriya's territorial waters or land in a flagrant attempt to intimidate the Jamahiriya, claiming that the Jamahiriya is the opposing instigator that creates these crises, which disturbs the stability of the regimes, and so on and so forth to the rest of accusations which are usefully leveled with the purpose of concealing the truth — and the truth is that the Jamahiriya actually practices the role of instigator, but without interfering in the affairs of others — out of its desire to create a free Jamahiriya example to guide the subjugated masses to the path of revolution against these regimes that are modeled on the oppressive moral depravity which confiscates the liberty of the masses.

The Jamahiriya practices the role of instigator by making all forms and causes of fear fall and by inciting the masses to resist with their free will all forms of arrogance and terrorism.

It added that if we look at all the American terrorist attempts as being mere summer clouds which no sooner start than end, it is because of our confidence that the call of freedom is necessarily stronger than any [words indistinct], the force of revolution in the Jamahiriya is backed by all the world revolutionary forces [words indistinct] which any costs, however great they are, cannot stop revolution to spring to the moment of victory. [sentence as heard] To all this we say to the remnants of the Zionist army which try to flee from the hell of death in Lebanon, that all the occupied Arab land will soon become a hell that will be extinguished only with the last Zionist body and that of the Egyptian

regime. The moment of return of Egypt to its normal role within the battle of its nation has become closer than the American computer would predict.

Al-Zahf al-Akhbar has pointed out to the rebellious Habre that the revolutionaries in the north and south of Chad have become closer to him than the means of rescue whatever their source may be. To our Arab masses from the Atlantic to the Gulf, which are fundamentally the target of all the attempts of American taming, we say what the leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution, the symbol of the resistance to all the plans against the freedom of the Arab nation and its destiny has said ... that when the Jamahiriya faces with all the strength of revolution the American satan inflicted with madness, it does not defend a territory or a bare desert, but it defends gigantic achievements which embody pan-Arab dignity and aspirations which aim at entering the future in which it will take its place on land and under the sun, and the fires of the coming revolution will burn all the thumbs which have left a stamp or written a word in the annals of betrayal of the homeland and the masses. The coming victory is for the working masses and the shame of treason will cover the faces of the fallen regimes.

In the conclusion of its article, the newspaper emphasized that those who try to ride [word indistinct] of the American power in order to keep their positions, are with this absurd behavior like the bear who tries to protect himself against dangers by riding on the back of the crocodile; and to hell with America.

JANA Editors Comment on Egypt, U.S., Soviet Union

Call for Anti-Mubarak 'Revolution'

LD261010 Tripoli JANA in English
0925 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 21, Shahr Hannibal 26, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Egyptian Navy commander, Major General 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, has acknowledged that U.S. manoeuvres are being conducted on Egyptian soil and territorial waters.

Commenting on this, JANA's Arab affairs editor says that this shameful acknowledgement shows that the traitors and mercenaries of the ruling regime in Egypt have placed Egyptian soil and territorial waters under the enemies of this proud people so as to subjugate and oppress it at the behest of the Zionist lobby and the Dracula of U.S. dark house, child-killer Reagan.

He says that these mercenaries assigned by imperialist circles as insignificant pawns have had no allegiance to the land of Kinanah - Egypt, and that the blood in their veins is filled with hate against any Arab being transformed to mere employees in the offices of the Pentagon and CIA.

JANA's Arab Affairs editor adds that today when the Egyptian Navy commander says boastfully that Egypt has been placed in the service of Zionist officers and U.S. imperialism stresses to the world at large that the Egyptian regime by taking such a stand has exposed its ugly face and its nonbelonging to both the land of Kinanah, Egypt, and Arabism.

JANA's editor has called for waging a revolution against this puppet regime which has degraded Egypt and its great people.

He continues that the Egyptian people is called upon today to dismantle the military establishment as long as it has not aligned itself with the Egyptian people and as long as it plays with the lives of the true Egyptians. Time has proved that all military ranks the traitors hold have been awarded to them for their capitulation and treason as well as for their executing the orders of their masters in U.S. dark house such as child-killer Reagan.

Would the free people in Egypt fulfill the hope and aspiration of the Arab people and take revenge on the Arab pride and honour which are being trampled down by Zionists and U.S. invaders through these suspicion-arising manoeuvres.

Criticize Gorbachev Invitations

LD252044 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1850 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — Cologne radio reports that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has expressed readiness to meet with child-murderer Reagan. Egyptian radio, quoting responsible sources in London, reports that Thatcher — the child-murderer — has agreed to visit Moscow.

JANA's international affairs editor commented on the news of these meetings and said if the news about these alleged meetings between Gorbachev and child-murderer Reagan and child-murderer Thatcher, as reported by the Western media is true, the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in the Arab homeland and the rest of the world express their indignation and dissatisfaction with the action of Soviet leader Gorbachev.

JANA's international affairs editor said that Western newspapers and other information media which have mounted a ferocious information campaign against the Soviet Union and its attitudes toward mankind are used by the child-murderer Reagan and his partner Thatcher in discrediting the Soviet Union and fabricating charges against it. Therefore, we do not rule out that the reports about these meetings might be part of these frenzied campaigns which have been waged against the noble Soviet stands.

The editor went on: Soviet leader Gorbachev, more than anyone else, fully realizes Reagan and his partner Thatcher are child-murderers and their hands are stained with the blood of the innocents in Tripoli and Banghazi, Vietnam and the Malvinas, Nicaragua and Cuba, and also Sabra and Shatila and the other parts of the world.

The JANA international affairs editor added: The dynamic and peace- freedom- and justice-loving forces while rejecting the policy of peace with the enemies of mankind like Reagan and Thatcher which is being followed by the Soviet Union, hope news of these meetings is inaccurate and merely a cheap stunt on the part of the Western imperialist media aimed at isolating the Soviet Union from the progressive and justice-, freedom-, and peace-loving forces in the world.

The JANA international affairs editor concluded: We do not know how Comrade Gorbachev, a leader of peace and an antinuclear tests champion and who calls for the withdrawal of fleets from the Mediterranean, can allow himself to invite the child-murderer Thatcher and child-murderer Reagan. Would he agree to meet a new Hitler like Reagan or a Dracula (?like Thatcher), the blood suckers of the peoples?

Time will shed light on this ambiguity. Tomorrow will come for those who wait for it.

Contrast U.S.-USSR Stances

LD221133 Tripoli JANA in English
1027 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Rome, Dulhija 17, Shahr Hanibal 22, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In a statement to *Il Mattino* Italian newspaper, the U.S. war minister "Weinberger" attacked the Soviet Union accusing it with terrorism. Terrorist "Weinberger" unashamedly went on explaining the stances of child-murderer Reagan and claimed that the stances of the Soviet Union and its policy of limiting arms race and nuclear arms as being "propaganda stunt".

JANA's world affairs editor commented on terrorist Weinberger's statements by saying:

"This deliberate distortion of the honourable voiced by one of the Rambos of the U.S. Black House — the source of world terrorism, supporting the causes of justice, freedom — lover and socialism — lovers are seen by those terrorists at the U.S. "Black" House as acts of terrorism. [sentence as received] The international community has become accustomed to this deliberate distortion and this falsification of the truths. The child-murderers and the "Black" House terrorist have stupidly tried to forget who is the real terrorist. Is it the one who supports the causes of freedom and humanity everywhere? or, is it the one who treacherously killed children and old people at the dark of the night while they were asleep in their bedrooms with cluster bombs and F-111 bomber aircraft? The answer is absolutely clear: The real terrorist is the U.S. and whoever turns the wheels of power there. As for the Soviet Union's stances and those of the peace-loving force, they are clear. The calls of Comrade Gorbachev stem from the Soviet Union's and all peace-loving forces, respect to the [word indistinct] of man. These crisp-clear stances can not be questioned, for all mankind back the Soviet Union which, in turn, fully take the side of mankind and its happiness.

JANA Reports Commercial Bank Assets Increase

LD232113 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1400 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Aug (JANA) — In the first half of 1985, commercial banks operating in the Great Jamahiriyah achieved the sum of 2.9575 billion Libyan dinars from the development of their own resources. This sum includes savings deposits, deposits on demand, and time deposits and compares with the 2.8414 billion Libyan dinars achieved in 1981. The total sum of credit facilities granted by the banks to the socialist public sector at the

end of 1985 was about 1.5717 billion Libyan dinars. Loans granted to individuals up to the end of 1985 totalled 12.9 billion Libyan dinars.

MOROCCO

Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan Arrives 25 Aug

LD252015 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The Jordanian crown prince, His Royal Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal, arrived this evening in Morocco. He was met at Sale Airport by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Hisham. Also at hand to welcome the Jordanian crown prince were the minister of state Moulay Ahmed Alaoui; the minister of interior and information, Driss Basri; the Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali; the acting minister of health and transportation, Tayeb Bencheikh; the minister of cultural affairs, Mohamed Benaissa; the secretary general of the National Defense Administration, General Achanbar; the governor of Rabat and Sale and the prefect of Sale; the Moroccan ambassador in Jordan; the Jordanian ambassador in Morocco and a number of prominent people. A squadron of the Light Brigade saluted His Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal.

The Jordanian crown prince, Prince Hasan ibn Talal, made the following statement to journalists:

[Begin recording][Prince Hasan] I am very pleased to return to the Kingdom of Morocco, and these visits and continued contacts between the one family give me the opportunity to convey a greeting of friendship from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Hassan II. There is no doubt that during these difficult circumstances and days, full of challenges, we must have consultations. When I meet His Majesty, I hope to gain an awareness of the developments taking place these days, in particular I would like to gain from his wide knowledge and experience a perception of our Arab situation in general. There is no doubt that the invitation extended to me by His Majesty the king to attend the Arab-African cultural forum will provide me with an opportunity to make contacts and renew acquaintances between our Arab world and the African world, which have inseparable roles [as heard] in the phenomenon of South-South cooperation. [end recording]

This was the Jordanian crown prince's statement on his arrival in Morocco.

SUDAN

UK To Offer Asylum To Numayri, Says Abu Dhabi Paper

JN241645 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned from British political sources in London that Margaret Thatcher's government plans to agree on granting former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, currently

in Egypt, the right of political asylum in Britain. The sources pointed out that the British officials have been studying this issue for several weeks, particularly since Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to London which was part of a tour of Rome, Bonn, and Paris. It is worth noting that the Sudanese Lawyers Union has urged the Egyptian Government to extradite Numayri to the Sudanese authorities to stand trial.

INA Cites SAWT AL-SUDAN on Conscription Plan

JN251929 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1848 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Aug (INA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Sudanese prime minister and minister of defense, has announced preparations to introduce conscription in Sudan to meet defense requirements and end the rebellion in the south.

In a statement to the [Khartoum] newspaper *Sawt Al-Sudan* today, Al-Mahdi noted that the National Defense Council is currently studying the country's conditions and is drawing up a plan of military conscription, defining the Armed Forces' needs in equipment, vehicles, and other resources. He added that the Sudanese laws and political activities will be amended in accordance with current circumstances and that a law on high treason will be enacted to confront the mutiny in the south.

Al-Mahdi also noted that Sudan will inform its neighbors that the John Garang movement is hostile and illegal and will ask them to deal with it accordingly. Al-Mahdi warned that Sudan will define its relations with its neighbors in light of their attitude toward the outlaws.

Meets UN High Commissioner

JN251644 Khartoum SUNA in English
1630 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 25, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received here Monday [25 Aug] U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Jean Pierre Hawke and reviewed with him the refugees' general situation in the Sudan.

The meeting tackled the U.N. programme for the settlement of refugees and the problems facing the government due to the refugees influx from a number of neighboring countries into Sudan.

The meeting also reviewed the situation of refugees in the south of the country and means of transporting relief stuffs to both the citizens and refugees in the region according to the security plan set up recently for this purpose.

Security situation is hampering the lifting of relief stuffs to the southern provinces due to the guerrilla war waged by the rebels of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA).

Council of Ministers To Punish Airline Strikers

JN251828 Khartoum SUNA in English
1746 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 25, (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers has today stressed that administrative and legal measures will be taken against the Sudan Airways employees who staged a three day walkout following the shooting down early last week at Malakal — southern Sudan — of a Sudanese civil airliner.

The council, which said it had permitted the employees to resume their work following a statement they issued in this respect, asserted that this permission to resume work did not mean the abolition of the measures taken against the strikers by the presidency affairs minister.

The cabinet warned some bodies, which it did not name, that they could not use this incident (strike) for political gains. The council described a statement released by the so-called trade union grouping of Sudan Airways employees on the abolition of the said measures as groundless affirming in the meantime that sit-in and strikes which were staged without taking into account the regulations and laws texts would be certainly illegal ones. The cabinet further asked the minister to go ahead with his measures.

Meanwhile, the so-called trade union grouping of the Sudan Airways employees has today released a statement in which it stressed the pilots stick to safety measures in all Sudans airports. The said trade union grouping has also stressed the necessity of reconsidering the ministers measures against the strikers.

AL-SIYASAH Evacuated After Bomb Threat Hoax

JN241056 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1031 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — A unit from the central reserves force yesterday evacuated the building housing the independent *Al-Siyasah* newspaper and imposed strict security on the building.

It also closed off the city street on which the newspaper building is located for over 2 hours while a bomb disposal team from the Armed Forces searched the building. These procedures were conducted following a telephone call that a bomb had been placed in the building, which turned out to be a hoax.

Southern Rebels Hold 41 Hostages in Kordofan Region

JN251812 Khartoum SUNA in English
1754 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Al-Ubayyid (Westen Sudan), Aug. 25 (SUNA) — The rebels of Col. John Garang have kidnapped 41 natives of Al Messairriya [spelling as received] tribe and held them as hostages in Abiyei area (southern Kordofan) news reports said today. The rebels asked for providing them with sugar and sorghum against keeping the hostages alive, the news added.

TUNISIA

Diplomatic Relations Established With Seychelles

LD251307 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic

1200 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

The Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of Seychelles, as a result of their desire to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two governments and peoples and to

develop the relations of solidarity and cooperation in political, economic, social, and cultural fields, and in accordance with the principles that govern international relations among states, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

SOMALIA

Radio Halkan Reports on Attacks by DFSS Guerrillas
EA252202 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Units of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] guerrillas attacked the enemy soldiers of Mogadishu based in Mudug and Las Anod regions, inflicting heavy losses on them. DFSS fighters attacked the town on 19 August and destroyed two Toyota vehicles, the police station, and ammunition stores. They also killed 5 enemy soldiers and injured 11 others. The DFSS lost one fighter and another was injured.

DFSS fighters also attacked (Bandaraley) village in Mudugh region, killing about 100 soldiers in the garrison.

The DFSS High Command warns all traffic on the road connecting the northern part of the country to the south to stop when they encounter DFSS fighters, otherwise they will be responsible for any loss inflicted upon them by DFSS fighters.

TANZANIA

PDRY Foreign Minister Al-Dali Arrives for Visit
EA251530 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a 2-day visit to the country.

The PDRY minister was welcomed at Dar es Salaam International Airport by the minister of justice and attorney general, Ndugu Damian Lubuva.

An official from the foreign affairs department said Dr al-Dali is on his way to Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend the Nonaligned Movement meeting which starts today [as heard].

While in the country, the PDRY foreign minister is expected to have talks with Foreign Ministry officials. No more details have been issued about the visit.

No U.S. Sanctions Said Driving Africa to Communists
EA252214 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Dodoma — The Chama Cha Mapinduzi chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, has said that African countries will be forced to seek assistance from communist countries if the U.S. Government fails to impose economic sanctions against the South African apartheid regime.

Mwalimu said this today at Chamwino Village in Dodoma in an interview with an American journalist accompanying Reverend Jesse Jackson. Mwalimu stressed that the United States must join African countries in uprooting the oppressive South African regime.

UGANDA

Museveni Receives Message From Somalia's Siad Barre
EA252129 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia. The message was delivered to him at State House, Entebbe, by the permanent secretary in the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ahmed Mohamed Adan.

The president and his guest also identified and discussed priorities in the trade cooperation between Uganda and Somalia. President Museveni said that his government is putting much emphasis on promoting inter-Africa trade links and strategies in solving economic problems of Africa, without involving the use of foreign currency. It is high time African states acted in their own interests to solve some of the existing economic problems, he said. He told his guest that the Uganda Government is interested in salt and livestock from Somalia, adding that there is need for Uganda to restock its livestock which diminished in number during the rule of mismanagement.

The permanent secretary, Mr Adan, proposed the future plans for road links between Uganda and the Somali coast within the framework of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] arrangements. He was accompanied by the Somali charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Mohamed 'Abd al-Kadr), and present during the discussions were [as heard] the Uganda minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukibi.

CAMEROON

Continuing Reportage on Lake Nios Disaster

AFP Eyewitness Report

AB252235 Paris AFP in French
2208 GMT 25 Aug 86

[By Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Text] Yaounde, 25 Aug (AFP) — In the first village we passed through, we saw bodies of dead men, women, animals lying dead on the ground, sometimes in front of their homes or lying on their beds or on the pathway. This was stated by Father Horn, a reverend father from the Netherlands who arrived Saturday on the banks of Lake Nios (northwest of Cameroon) where a toxic gas leak has left more than 1,000 people dead. The account by Father Fred Tern Horn who is working in a Catholic mission at Wum, a village located at about 50 kilometers from the lake, was reported in Yaounde by one of his countrymen who met him in Bamenda, a major town in the Northwestern region which he later visited.

In this first village, panic-stricken survivors complained about very painful burns on their chests, the priest continued. In the second village of about 350 inhabitants, on the banks of Lake Nios itself, and which bears this name, there was no survivor. He said "it was like a neutron bomb had exploded, destroying nothing but killing everything in its path."

In a third village, the priest tried to reassure some survivors.

He said the inhabitants heard a loud explosion on Thursday evening followed by a horrible and burning odor, "the scent of rotten egg, or as if a gun had been fired," one of them described it to him. After the deflagration, some inhabitants got up and attempted to flee, others did not have the time to do so; they were all engulfed by the gas and fainted. Most of the villagers died after inhaling these toxic gases. Others, for reasons which still remain a mystery, woke up after rather long periods of unconsciousness.

According to the priest, several injured persons attempted to move by their own strength towards the towns of Wum and Nkambe, another locality situated 50 kilometers to the northwest of Lake Nios.

The priest further explained he first heard of the catastrophe on Friday morning from one of those who escaped it and who came to look for aid. The explosion which might have been caused by the accumulation of underground gas, according to experts, allegedly occurred on Thursday evening. According to him, official sources say it occurred on Friday evening.

"We left Wum and walked for about 50 km toward the lake," Father Horn explained. His convoy, which also contained Cameroonian authorities, stopped Friday some 30 km away from Lake Nios. Unsure of the direction to follow the group wondered whether it was prudent for them to continue further.

Saturday morning, Father Horn, accompanied by a friend and with the permission of the authorities, went to the site of the catastrophe itself, with the aid of a land cruiser.

After the first aid arrived, Father Horn, aboard a helicopter belonging to the Cameroonian Armed Forces, flew over the lake. He noticed that the lake was calm but instead of being clear as usual, the water was very muddy. The vegetation along part of the other bank was burned. The priest also noticed that some banana trees were broken in two as if the explosion had been followed by a strong wind. The area hit by the calamity is of volcanic origin and very rough. It is not inhabited by many people. Situated in an African environment, the inhabitants raise animals on the hills and grow rice in the valley.

Biya on Disaster, Peres Visit

AB252052 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Shim'on Peres, Israel's prime minister and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Cameroon this morning for a 48-hour historic visit. Yaounde gave him a warm welcome from the time he descended from his plane to his arrival at the Mount Febe Guest House and then at the Unity Palace where he was received by the president of the Republic, His Excellency Paul Biya. The first round of private talks between the two leaders took place from 1015 to 1230. President Paul Biya described Shim'on Peres as an eminent head of state who, through his lucidity, his realism, and his open mind, has succeeded in giving a new dimension to Israeli diplomacy by according priority to dialogue and cooperation between the peoples. President Biya added that the friendly and working visit which the Israeli prime minister is paying to our country demonstrates Shim'on Peres' willingness to lay the basis for a renovated Israeli-Cameroonian cooperation. Jean-Francois Ngemga, you accompanied the presidential cortege since this morning and normally, the second round of talks between President Biya and the Israeli prime minister was expected to take place this afternoon.

[Begin Nguemga statement] Before that, the president of the Republic gave an official luncheon at the Unity Palace attended by Shim'on Peres and eminent personalities of his official delegation. Normally, as you said, the second round of talks was expected to take place this afternoon. These talks must be under way at this hour, because upon our departure from the Unity Palace at 1830, the talks were scheduled to begin at about 1900. But the event right now is the press conference by President Biya with the international press which he agreed to meet. It is an event because this press conference was not included in the official schedule. It is also an event because of the nature of the topics raised by the journalists of the international press. Topics on Cameroon, of course, but also topics of Africa. When President Biya entered the conference hall, it was clear that this was an important press conference. There were journalists from various media — *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, Israeli radio, Swiss radio, representatives of the Dutch press and several others and of course, Cameroonian journalists. Three-quarters of the questions asked outclassed the event of the day because they were about the disaster that occurred in the Northwest Province. How exactly did the disaster occur? How many people perished?

What is the nature of the international assistance required by Cameroon? President Biya did not hide any facts. About 1200 people died. Two hundred to 300 are hospitalized. When the international press requested to go and verify the magnitude of the damages on the spot, the president of the Republic gave his consent and a plane will take off tomorrow for Wum with the correspondents of the various media. We can note with regard to the international assistance which President Biya would like to receive, the need to have scientists from friendly countries who will enable us to install alarm systems that can detect the signals before possible explosions. We must note that among the countries that have already announced their assistance, the FRG has also announced that it will help Cameroon in overcoming this period of trial. The second chapter discussed was relations between Israel and Cameroon. Here also, President Biya was very precise when he said that it was necessary that nothing be anticipated. The third chapter dealt with African cooperation. Thus, the press conference by the president of the Republic centered on three points — his introductory statement, and answers to the first and second rounds of questions. Tomorrow's schedule includes in particular the much expected press conference by Shim'on Peres, Israel's prime minister and chairman of the Council of Ministers. [end Nguemga statement]

Concerning the meeting with the international press, listen to the introductory statement by President Biya:

[Begin Biya recording] Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the members of the government, the Cameroonian people, and on my own behalf, let me wish you a warm welcome to Cameroon. The Cameroonian people are particularly happy to receive Shim'on Peres, prime minister of Israel, for a friendly and working visit. We have both begun talks aimed at strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the two states. The talks were being held at various levels between our two countries. We hope that the outcome is positive, and will lead to a restoration of the ties and diplomatic relations between the two peoples. But let us not anticipate. I am here this afternoon in particular to talk about my country on the issues you have raised. Finally, I want to tell you that you are welcome here and that we are aware of the important role [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The president then spoke about the disaster that occurred at Wum in the Northwest Province:

[Begin Biya recording] A few days ago, in Cameroon's north-western region which is a mountainous area, a region that is mainly volcanic and which is today covered by lakes, an accident occurred. One night, there was a big and powerful explosion while the people living in that area were at home and sleeping. The explosion sent out toxic gas. Since this happened during the night at the time when the people were asleep, they did not think of running away. They just heard a noise. The gas intoxicated them and many died. Human losses have been estimated at least 1,200 victims for the time being. We immediately gathered the necessary means. We sent medical teams, Army units, and drugs and the situation is being brought under control. I want to take this opportunity to thank the friendly countries, in particular the State of Israel and the friends who sent us assistance such as drugs, equipment, and personnel on this occasion. But the explosion occurred inside the lake. Two years ago, we experienced a

similar phenomenon but in another lake of the region. So, when the explosion took place, there was a gas leak and the wind blew this gas onto the villages located in the valley. So this gas caused deaths in the region. According to current reports, there about 200 to 300 people who have been hospitalized and the Army and the police continue to scour the village and its surroundings to try and find more survivors, if there are any. In any case, for the time being, there are about 300 people hospitalized who are being treated in the hospitals of the area. Right now, the problem we are facing is the risk of epidemic. We must therefore isolate the area and we must prevent the people who have relatives in neighboring villages from going to these areas, so that these relatives will not also suffer from this epidemic. Our problem is how to find shelter for the survivors who were forced to abandon the affected village. Of course, the third problem is that of treating the sick persons and at least of boosting the morale of the people. That was the aim of my trip yesterday. We need international assistance to enable us to face this disaster. As I said, we are happy with the assistance from the State of Israel, France, the United States [words indistinct] the FRG which have agreed to come to our aid. I think that some of them have already sent teams to the area. I set up a commission to take stock of our needs. Cameroon needs many things — we need mattresses, tents, drugs — and a commission is working to establish the exact number of human losses. In any case, our friends' assistance, international assistance, will be welcome. We also want scientific assistance. We want scientists who can help us to set up an alarm mechanism that will enable us to evacuate people living in the surrounding areas as soon as danger has been detected. What I can say precisely is that the disaster area has extended to a 10 kilometer radius from the point of the explosion. An investigation is under way and searches are continuing. I was there yesterday and returned in the night. I am expecting a report any time now. I have given you the figures that I received. These figures can increase or decrease, but I do not yet have the complete figures which I would have liked to disclose to you. If the journalists wish, we can organize a trip to the area by plane, so that they can see and write about what actually happened. [end recording]

In conclusion, the head of state spoke about African issues, especially the South African issue.

[Begin recording] [Biya] All the topics concerning the South African issue were on the agenda of our discussions. Already this morning, we began discussing bilateral issues. I will meet the prime minister again in less than 1 hour and the major items will be South Africa and the Middle East. But Cameroon's position concerning these issues is in conformity with the position of the OAU. We vigorously condemn the apartheid system and we believe that pressure must be exerted to force the barbaric Pretoria regime to abandon the system. Among such measures, we support the imposition of economic sanctions. This is our position and I think that it is clear.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, after 13 years why have you chosen this very moment to enter into negotiations for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel? What are the reasons that motivated you to do so now?

[Biya] First of all, (?it is well known) that I was not the president of the Republic. [laughter] It is [words indistinct] the decisions made [words indistinct] at that time. At any rate, I assume

responsibility for what was done because it is the (?duty of the head of state) to ensure the continuity of the state. The break in diplomatic relations was an act of solidarity. We did that as a sign of solidarity, but all the same, the Zionist state made an effort to restore the Sinai to Egypt which is an Arab state. It was an effort made out of good will. We are of the view that this act of goodwill, which (?is aimed at settling the problem) must be lauded. There is another reason. When an act of solidarity is made, it has a time limit. It is not indefinite. In fact, there are also the interests of the Cameroonian state. I think that it is the interest of the Jewish state that called for the resumption of our relations at this time.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have held consultations with other African heads of state. Could you tell us which countries are to resume their diplomatic relations with Israel?

[Biya] Well, I have certainly held consultations with my colleagues, but as you know, Africa is a [word indistinct] continent which is quite difficult. I cannot say exactly which country will resume diplomatic relations with Israel, but all I can say is that there will be others as well. [end recording]

Peres Visit Communique Announces Resumption of Ties
AB261002 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
 0940 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Joint final communique issued at the end of visit to Cameroon by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres — read by Cameroonian Foreign Minister Eteki Mboumoua — live]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Mr Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Mr Shim'on Peres, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Israel, paid a friendly working visit to Cameroon from 25 to 26 August

1986. During this visit, the chairman of the Israeli cabinet held discussions with the Cameroonian head of state. These discussions took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding, which enabled them to examine thoroughly issues of common interest.

At the bilateral level, the two parties decided to resume their diplomatic relations and to give a new impetus to their friendship and cooperation relations, notably in the fields of agriculture, trade and industry, tourism, urban development and construction, communications, defense and security. The two sides decided to set up a joint commission to promote cooperation in these sectors.

On the world situation, the two parties expressed their determination to work for peace and stability in the Middle East, Africa, and the world. They are convinced of the need to promote the peace process between Israel and the Arab states, on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and from this basis find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue.

Concerning the situation in southern Africa, the two parties expressed their grave concern over the dangerous tension prevailing there, due to the persistence of apartheid, with its attendant risk of a generalized explosion in the subregion. The two parties condemned apartheid and affirmed their desire to do everything to dismantle this abominable system, to enable the establishment of a multiracial society in South Africa, with true democracy, which will give to all the opportunity to gain access to happiness and [words indistinct].

The prime minister of the State of Israel thanked the president of the Republic, the people, and Government of Cameroon, for the special warm reception accorded him and his delegation and for the attention given them throughout their stay in Cameroon.

Issued in Yaounde on 26 August 1986.

BURKINA FASO

Government Denies Imminent Resumption of Israeli Ties

AB251844 Paris AFP in French
1818 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 25 Aug (AFP) — The Burkinabe Government has expressed indignation at reports of its intention to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, it was learned from an official source in Ouagadougou on Monday [25 Aug]. According to the source which "formally denies" these reports, these interpretations are part of a "general campaign of denigration against Burkina Faso orchestrated by certain elements of the press." "These assertions are contrary to the principles guiding international relations," the same source added.

The Israeli press, in the past few days, has been speaking of the imminent restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and some African countries such as Togo, Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Nigeria. Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres arrived in Yaounde on Monday morning and pointed out in an interview published on the same day in the Israeli daily newspaper *Yedi'ot Aharonot* (independent), that several African countries were preparing to renew diplomatic relations with Israel "in a short time."

GHANA

DPRK Administrative Council Official Begins Visit

AB252114 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK, Mr Chong Chun-ki, arrived in Accra today for a 1-week official visit. Mr Chong, who is leading a 3-man delegation, was met on arrival by a member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah; the secretary of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Dr Don-Arthur; Mr Akraasi Sarpong of the PNDC Secretariat; and the ambassador of the DPRK in Ghana, Mr Chang To-ho. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Chong said he will discuss with members of the government the general world situation and bilateral matters. He said his visit will further strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between the two countries. Mr Chong said as nonaligned members both Ghana and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea share the same aspiration of fighting against imperialism. He will therefore discuss with government leaders ways and means of making the nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, a success.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Favors Dialogue With RSA's Botha

LD252248 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Interview with Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast by correspondent Yves Mourousi at Houphouet-Boigny's residence, date not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Felix Houphouet-Boigny spoke at length about South Africa on the First French Television Channel today. The Ivorian president was questioned in his home by Yves Mourousi. President Houphouet-Boigny's position is clear — there must be a dialogue with South Africa, and in particular with President Pieter Botha:

[Begin recording] [Houphouet-Boigny] I know Botha. I can see that he is (?perhaps) one of the most moderate leaders of the whites in South Africa. But he has problems too, problems in his own party: There are doves and there are hawks. He has problems with the blacks of South Africa. He has problems with his neighbors who are influenced by Russia. So dialogue must begin to help him to understand the need to put an end to this apartheid, which revolts all of us, which revolts the conscience of the whole of humanity.

[Mourousi] Yes, but you are saying: Dialogue, Mr Houphouet-Boigny. But for example the white South African writer Andre Brink said in Goteborg that only an uprising by the blacks could bring about a lasting change in South Africa. He is one of the favorites for the Nobel literature prize, I don't know if you know him...

[Houphouet-Boigny, interrupting] Yes, there we are. [words indistinct] We must after all be realistic. [end recording]

[Announcer] Felix Houphouet-Boigny who favors dialogue, is also hostile to sanctions against South Africa. According to him the blacks would be the first victims:

[Begin recording] [Houphouet-Boigny] Let's not be hypocritical. What would be the nature of the sanctions, the extent of the sanctions? Which countries are able to apply these sanctions? Who is going to check these sanctions? As we are talking about developed countries, in particular the Europeans and the Americans, are they able to manage without the 600 metric tons of gold from South Africa, the enriched uranium of South Africa, the extremely rare metals with strategic value which South Africa has in large quantities, along with Russia? We are not told the truth. We are not told the truth. My brothers, particularly of the Frontline, have proposed sanctions against South Africa. I do not believe in the dynamics of sanctions and resolutions. The United Nations has been recommending a lot of resolutions, of sanctions for over 20 years. Very few have been applied. And who will be the real victims of these sanctions. In the short term, at least, it must be acknowledged that the whites of South Africa are valuable technicians, have made arrangements, they have built up strategic reserves. It will be our black brothers inside South Africa and in the neighboring countries who will pay for these sanctions. [end recording]

[Announcer] And the Ivorian president also mentioned cooperation between France and black Africa. According to him it is of prime importance, even if cooperation does change.

[Begin recording] [Houphouet-Boigny] The cooperation agreements which various of us have signed with France, with the government of General de Gaulle [as heard], the letter of these agreements can change: this is normal. But what we must keep, like the pupils of our eyes, is the spirit of these agreements. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Kpoto Defends Party; LUP Withdraws Complaint

AB211804 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that the national chairman of the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia], Mr Keikura B. Kpoto, has described as political jealousy, recommendations for the dissolution of the NDPL Task Force, by the Youths for the Promotion of the Samuel Kanyon Doe Administration, YOPDA. Today's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper, quoting Chairman Kpoto, said the YOPDA fears that the existence of the task force could undermine YOPDA's recognition by the executives of the NDPL. Mr Kpoto revealed that the functions of task force are legal.

About claims that the opposition parties and other citizens were being harassed, arrested and sometimes failed by members of the Task Force, Chairman Kpoto quoted former Sierra Leonean President Siaka P. Stevens as saying, if you mind the ugliness of the baboon, you will beat it to death. He dispelled the notion that the task force was made up of Sierra Leoneans, adding that as far as the NDPL knows, the task force members are mostly of the Kru and Bassa tribes in Liberia.

In another development, the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, through its Legal Counsellor, Worthy A. Appleton, has withdrawn its formal complaint filed to the Elections Commission against the NDPL Task Force. Recently, the LUP filed a complaint against the NDPL Task Force for allegedly attacking LUP partisans and sympathizers in Gharnga [Bong County]. According to Counsellor Appleton, the transfer was necessary because it was where the acts were committed, and where substantial evidence can be acquired.

NIGERIA

Kaduna State Afforestation Accord Signed With Japan

AB221936 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Nigeria and Japan today in Lagos signed a technical cooperation agreement for experimental projects on forest resources, conservation, and development in semi-arid zones of the country. The project is to be financed by the Japanese Government at the cost of 83 million naira spread over 5 years. Correspondent Musa Ali was at the ceremony for Radio Nigeria:

[Ali] According [words indistinct] the Japanese president [title as heard] (Dr Kasiohu Okotari), who signed for his country, the project will cover an area of about 800 hectares of land and will be located at (Dakata) in Kaduna State. It includes experimental

plantation to cover 560 hectares, a demonstration forest — 20 hectares, and an experimental nursery — 4 hectares. The remaining area of land will be used for constructing roads, offices, workshops, warehouses, and other facilities, according to the draft plan. Also, necessary equipment, such as bulldozers, trucks, tractors, chain saws, generators, and meteorological equipment will be provided by the Japanese Government.

The belief is that the large-scale afforestation can prove to be a highly effective measure against desert encroachment and soil erosion in the northern part of the country. This belief led to the signing of the agreement whose objective is to establish techniques for the afforestation of semi-arid areas of the country. This is to be achieved through the introduction of modern mechanized techniques which are essential for large-scale afforestation, especially in the semi-arid areas. [passage omitted]

SIERRA LEONE

Monoh: IMF Support Could Save 'Flagging Economy'

AB210855 Paris AFP in English
0740 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Freetown, Aug 21 (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh said here Wednesday he hoped support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would save the West African state's flagging economy. He told journalists that the IMF's current backing for his government's economic reform plan would give access to other international financial institutions and donor agencies which could provide further help.

He said "a sharp and continuous economic decline" over five years had made IMF involvement necessary. Reduced export earnings, smuggling of gold and diamonds which account for 60 percent of exports and a decline in alluvial diamond production were some of the reasons for the decline. Poor cocoa and coffee harvests, with a 12-million-dollar shortfall during the last harvest season, had also hit export earnings, he said.

President Momoh said his government would comply with the conditions imposed by the IMF in exchange for an 80-million-dollar loan, but said the proposed abolition of subsidies on petroleum products needed proper timing. The IMF has said subsidies must be ended at once but the government feels current acute shortages must be dealt with before such abolition.

President Momoh said the private sector would take over the import and marketing of rice from next January 1. As part of its economic recovery program, the government is to raise a bridging loan from commercial banks as well as the World Bank, which has agreed to rehabilitate electricity installations throughout the country.

ANGOLA

UNITA Issues Communique on New Attacks

*LD252221 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 1950 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Angola's Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] rebels today claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties and destroyed tanks and armored cars in new attacks on Cuban-backed government forces in the southeastern Province of Cuando Cubango.

In a communique released here in Lisbon, UNITA reports a number of clashes last Friday in which its forces killed or wounded a great many enemy troops. UNITA claims to have killed 42 government soldiers and destroyed 3 tanks, 4 armored cars, and 11 other vehicles. It admits to having lost 9 dead and 27 wounded.

One of the clashes was allegedly witnessed by foreign journalists and took place, according to the communique, 10 km southeast of the government forces' forward position of Cuito Cuanavale.

In recent weeks UNITA has announced repeated attacks on Cuito Cuanavale. One such attack was officially acknowledged by the Angolan authorities but Luanda claimed that the attack was by South African troops.

Also last Friday, UNITA attacked a government column between Chitembo and Menongue. UNITA also mentions an attack last Saturday along the Benguela railway line in which 27 Angolan and Cuban soldiers were killed and 27 vehicles destroyed.

UNITA Reportedly Raids Zambian Village

*MB261333 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT
26 Aug 86*

[Text] Angolan rebels have apparently raided a village in Zambia and marched off four civilians at gunpoint. According to Zambian newspapers, guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA movement crossed into Zambia over the weekend and abducted the civilians. Police say the rebels have snatched a total of 15 civilians in similar raids in the last 3 months. UNITA fighters allegedly routinely cross into Zambia to rob villagers of food, clothing and money. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda earlier denied claims by Mr Savimbi that Zambia had allowed Angolan Government troops places for attacks on UNITA.

FAPLA Reports 126 UNITA Dead, 9 Captured

*MB251945 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] The National Angolan Army, FAPLA, has killed 126 UNITA bandits during operations carried out on (?)-12 August in 8 Angolan provinces. According to information from reliable military sources, another nine UNITA bandits were captured as well as large quantities of war materiel, documents and (?food-

stuffs). The FAPLA combatants released 98 civilians who were living under UNITA's yoke in inhuman conditions. According to the same sources operations were launched in the Huambo, Bie, Benguela, Moxico, Uige, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, and Huila Provinces.

MALAWI

Official Reacts to Rumors Over President's Health

*MB251807 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Malawi Government is far from happy about remarks made on this program recently by journalist Andrew Ronsley, who had just been in Malawi. He talked about who might be in the frontrunning for the succession to aging President Banda, about the president's health, and about the rough treatment allegedly meted out to opposition of the mildest kind. Well, Malawi's high commissioner in London, Mr C.M. Mkona, has objected. Robin White asked him what exactly he didn't like.

[Begin recording] [Mkona] First, there was a question of the health of our president. The impression was given that he was unwell and therefore there was need for succession.

[White] You talk about the president's health. Surely he is an old man. I mean, it'd have to be decided pretty soon who is going to succeed him.

[Mkona] Well, old doesn't necessarily mean unwell. The president at the moment is very well and is doing his work as usual, and therefore for Malawians in Malawi the question of his health is no worry.

[White] But surely it would be a good idea to decide who takes over from him, before he dies.

[Mkona] Well, I think we should be clear about this; it is not a question of the president waking up one morning and saying, I select so-so to be my successor. We have a constitution, and according to the constitution, there I don't want to bore the listeners with the details about the raw provisions of the constitution for the election of a president and if the need should arise, that the president should be succeeded or replaced, these provisions should be applied and there would be an election.

[White] Would you accept that over the years that any dissent in Malawi has been ruthlessly suppressed?

[Mkona] Well, I must admit that people in Malawi are extremely disciplined, extremely united, and they have no reason to believe that their leader is misleading them and therefore when somebody else comes and says he is misleading you, I think they have reason to doubt about that individual. As you may know, we have not done too badly under his leadership. I think of the countries in Africa, many countries in Africa, despite what people say of Malawi can not but admire the successes that had been achieved Malawi through his leadership.

[White] But those Malawians who've earned the president's displeasure for some reason or other have not done well in Malawi. They have been ruthlessly suppressed, have they not?

[Mkona] Ah, no. I would say they have not continued in politics, yes, some of them have not continued in politics but they are allowed to stay where they have stayed. They do farming. I know quite a number of people like that myself, not a lot, but the few I know they live in their own villages and do their own work, just like anywhere. This is not unique to Malawi.

[White] Some have been locked up for being outspokenly critical.

[Mkona] Not outspokenly critical. For offenses, they have been locked up for offenses.

kkWhite] But I know one journalist who went 4 years in jail for sending one dispatch to our program, for instance.

[Mkona] I don't have that information, but if he acted contrary to the dictates of his own ministry I can see that being a good punishment for him. He should have gone through the normal channels of his ministry rather than sneak out information, probably confidential information to outside, the outside world. This is not only in Malawi, it happens here, it happens everywhere.

[White] And this was a dispatch that he sent to our program about an event which happened in Malawi, for which he spent 4 years in jail.

[Mkona] Well, that is your view about what he sent out, but we might look at it differently, as revealing certain things that should not be revealed.

[White] That doesn't show Malawi to be a particularly open country.

[Mkona] Well what do you mean by open? By open are you referring to people coming to Malawi and doing what they please in Malawi? I am talking about...

[White, interrupting] By openness I mean that the people are, Malawians are, allowed to discuss things openly and say what they want.

[Mkona] Oh, yes, we do, we do. Who can control us? We are several million of us. Are you suggesting that every [words indistinct], a member of the nation is watched for what he says? I doubt very much. [end recording].

MAURITIUS

Leader on Economic Burden of RSA Sanctions
MB251254 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Gaetan Duval, has referred to possible sanctions against South Africa, saying he is

not prepared to (?begin to) impose sacrifices on the Mauritian people. [title as heard]

In an interview in Port Louis, he said [words indistinct] if any economic sanctions were applied against South Africa, the economic burden that Mauritius would have to bear should be shared by the Western powers. He said he was waiting to see what those countries which had threatened sanctions against South Africa would do before taking any steps, but Mauritius would not be taken for a ride, as he put it.

Sir Gaetan pointed out that Mauritius could not afford to pay higher prices for imports from the United States, Britain, and France than those from South Africa. However, if Australia offered to sell [words indistinct] to Mauritius at lower prices than South Africa did, then his government might review the situation.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Official Asks for Cease-Fire With RSA
MB250611 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1712 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 24, SAPA — South Africa should immediately sign a ceasefire with SWAPO so that United Nations Resolutions 435 could be implemented, leading to SWA-/Namibian independence, a leading SWAPO member Mr Mok-ganedi Thlabanello said in Windhoek today.

He was one of several speakers at a mass SWAPO political rally commemorating Namibia Day After 20 years of bush fighting in SWA/Namibia. August 26, 1966, is generally regarded as the day that the first shots were fired in SWAPO's armed struggle.

Mr Thlabanello said that after all those years South Africa had failed to win the war even with aid of sophisticated armaments. "The truth is South Africa cannot win the war in spite of repeated claims that SWAPO's back has been broken," he told the ululating crowds. SWAPO had stood for peace throughout the years and today "SWAPO asks South Africa to sign a ceasefire so that UN Resolution 435 may be implemented. "If South Africa refuses to do that, it must not expect anything of SWAPO (except a continuation of the war)."

Mr Thlabanello said SWAPO extended "a hand of friendship and comradeship to our white Namibian compatriots." They should reach out and take that hand "so that we can talk and discuss things," he said.

"Let us get to understand each other, let us get to know each other. You have nothing to fear," he said.

SWAPO's deputy chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, said Namibia Day on Tuesday should be observed by SWAPO supporters as "a day of rededication to the liberation struggle."

SOUTH AFRICA

Soweto Students Feared Dead in Police Skirmish*MB251208 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, August 25, SAPA — Two different versions of an incident at a Soweto school this morning, in which police fired birdshot and teargas at pupils, have been given by the Bureau for Information and bystanders.

The bureau said security forces dispersed 500 pupils at the Nghunghunyani secondary school in Chiavelo, Soweto, with birdshot and teargas when pupils pelted their vehicles with stones. No injuries were reported, police said.

Bystanders who refused to give their names said several pupils were injured and one was feared dead.

A source at the school said he was attracted by gunfire while in another section of the building. On going to investigate, he saw a number of "policemen" in plain clothes firing at the pupils who were running "helter skelter" in all directions. He said he was not sure whether police fired light ammunition, birdshot or rubber bullets. Teargas was also fired, he said. A number of teargas cannisters were still on the ground at the school at midday.

The source said he believed one pupil died on the school premises while the injured were taken to hospital.

Soweto schools were widely boycotted last week. No official report on the situation today could be obtained.

Further on Incident*MB251523 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1520 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, August 25, SAPA — A man was killed and eight others injured when police fired 10 rounds of birdshot at a crowd of 500 who stoned them in Soweto today, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria. Police were driving past the Nghunghunyani secondary school in Chiavelo, Soweto, when their police car was stoned. The policemen fired 10 rounds of birdshot and teargas at the crowd in self-defence. The man killed has been identified as Mr Maxin Gaga, 28. Those injured are: Mr Christopher Motlakala, 20, Tham Sawga Nogaga, 16, Mr James Maloleke, 20, Mr James Chaluke, 20, Mr Joes Motha, 18, Mebekezulu Ndlovu, 14, Mr Louis Makukula, 24, and Mr Ernest Thandulabona, 25.

Information Bureau Report*MB260957 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0947 GMT 26 Aug 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (25 August) to 06h00 (26 August).

"Further details regarding yesterday's incident at the Nghunghunyani school in Soweto have been established.

"At 9h30 yesterday morning a crowd of about 500 youths attacked and stoned four detectives in civilian dress who were driving past the school in a car.

"In an attempt to ward off the attackers the policemen fired teargas and birdshot at the crowd. A black man, Maxwell Mbulelo Gaga, 22, was fatally wounded. Full details on the condition of the eight people that were injured will be made available later this afternoon.

"The only other serious incident reported yesterday was in Zwide, Port Elizabeth. At about 13h00 yesterday afternoon, the security forces found the burnt body of an unknown black man. It is believed that the man was murdered on Thursday, August 21."

Official Says Troops To Remain in Schools*MB251223 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT
25 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 25, SAPA — Stability must be achieved before troops can be withdrawn from black schools in the townships, Mr Job Schoeman, chief press officer for the Department of Education and Training (DET), said today. He was commenting on reports that the education system is close to total collapse, with parents calling for the withdrawal of troops from school premises.

The continued presence of armed troops at black schools has been cited as the main reason for pupils refusing to return to classes. They have said they cannot learn "under the barrel of the gun," a view shared by many teachers, parents, educationists and leaders.

Mr Schoeman said the moment the situation at black schools "stabilises," troops will be removed. "By stabilise, I mean no further interruption of schools by outsiders. If a situation exists where effective education can take place, then there would be no need for troops at schools." He said the DET was liaising with parents to correct the situation.

Repeated calls by the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee to Deputy Minister of Education Mr Sam de Beer to have troops withdrawn have failed.

ANC Presence To Be Discussed With Mozambique*MB251128 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 25 Aug 86*

[Text] The South African Government intends raising the issue of an ANC presence in Maputo again during its next round of talks with the Mozambican authorities.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, said in an interview with our political news staff in Cape Town that he was not aware of an increase in ANC activity in Mozambique. He pointed out that although the joint security commission of the two countries has been disbanded unilaterally by President Machel, there remained informal contact with Mozambique on security matters.

Mr Miller said the South African Security Forces were constantly in touch with the Frelimo forces which actively investigated any complaints about ANC activity. The last contact between the security forces of the two countries was 2 months ago, and the next round of talks would take place soon.

He denied reports that the Nkomati Accord was failing or that it was just being maintained. Mr Miller pointed out that 200,000 rand had been spent recently on a feasibility study to improve facilities at the port of Maputo. The government was at present considering a report on the issue.

Mr Miller said several South African exporters would use Maputo if the facilities were improved and the security of the railway line could be guaranteed. The only factor which was hampering large-scale development in Mozambique was the war between Frelimo and Renamo.

He emphasized that South Africa was not helping Renamo. Mr Miller said it had come to the attention of the government that Renamo's military equipment and funds were such that the organization did not find it necessary to seek aid from South Africa.

Commentary Evaluates Minerals Export Question

*MB260604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Aug 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The black mineral manganese is irreplaceable in the production of iron and steel, the basic metals for progress in any industrial country — South Africa is the most important supplier of manganese to Western steelmakers. Vanadium has essential uses in defense, energy, and transportation equipment — South Africa is the world's largest supplier of vanadium ores and slags. Platinum is critical to modern industry, in particular in such areas as the manufacture of catalysts for the control of motor vehicle and industrial plant emissions — South Africa and the Soviet Union last year produced 93 per cent of all platinum mined. Chromium alloys are vital in building missiles, ships, submarines, aircraft, ordnance, and weapons support systems — South Africa is the Western world's major producer of chromite.

If there were to be a total cutoff of supplies of these — and other critical minerals and metals found in abundance in South Africa — no Western industrial country would be able to sustain present levels of economic and technological progress, or to uphold present military and defense capabilities.

The minerals weapon, then, is potentially a powerful weapon in the economic war that certain countries are preparing to launch

against South Africa through sanctions. But it is not a weapon that should be used lightly, if at all.

In the first place, South Africa depends on mineral exports for more than 70 per cent of her foreign exchange earnings. To sacrifice these earnings would be to risk the continued growth of our economy. Secondly, a cessation of mineral exports would cause a wave of unemployment in this country and set off a chain reaction in other sectors of the economy. It is as well to remember, too, that the oil weapon was at one time a powerful political instrument — but, in the end, its potency was blunted.

Far from withdrawing into a laager, South Africa needs to strengthen her minerals industry. The search for new sources of raw materials must be sustained and in this regard there has been the welcome news of the discovery of large platinum deposits in the bushveld complex that are more than double the size of reserves presently accounted for. There must also, in future, be greater concentration on the beneficiation of minerals mined in South Africa.

At the same time, other sectors of industry must be strengthened and expanded — through the diversification of product manufacture, the expansion of existing factories, and import substitution so that the country can be made even more self-sufficient.

There are many other defenses that need to be erected and the government has already announced some of them: thousands of commodities have been stockpiled for more than ten years in anticipation of sanctions; an inter-departmental committee is to plan a food strategy for the country in the face of foreign economic and political action; measures have been taken to protect the inflow of technology and know-how; and a secretariat has been established to coordinate counter trade and other non-conventional trading methods.

These are early days in the sanctions war but already there can be every confidence that continuity and stability in the economy will be ensured, and that there will, in the years ahead, be growth and expansion.

KwaZulu MP Comments on Grenade Attack

*MB251115 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT
25 AUG 86*

[Text] Durban, August 25, SAPA — The KwaZulu MP for Umlazi, Mr Winnington Sabelo, whose wife was killed in a grenade attack at his home at the weekend, said at the weekend the incident had not discouraged him.

"I am prepared to face this element — the Communistic-inspired instigators — and I am going to call upon the people of Umlazi to stand and fight these people," said Mr Sabelo.

"I am not threatening, but speaking on behalf of the people.

"I know their philosophy and I know their allegiance to Chief Buthelezi and King Goodwill Zwelithini."

Three of his children were also injured in the attack on Friday night.

Mr Sabelo described the attack as being very well planned, but said the attackers were "lucky."

Yesterday, while people flocked to pay tribute to the family, three plainclothes KwaZulu policemen guarded his home.

"We have had guards outside the house almost every night for the past year. Since the attack we have taken more security measures," said Mr Sabelo.

Reserve Bank Releases Annual Economic Report

Foreign Perceptions of Economy

MB240835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0811 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 22 [date as received], SAPA — The declaration of a state of emergency on July 20 last year, in a general environment of increased social tensions and civil unrest, contributed to a marked deterioration of foreign perceptions of South Africa's socio-political stability and of the outlook for its economy the South African Reserve Bank says in its annual economic report for the year ended June.

The "unexpected new developments after the middle of the year" on the capital account of the balance of payments, the near-equilibrium between long and short term capital movement that had arisen in the second quarter to 1985 was upset by the declaration.

The resultant large net outflow of foreign capital and intensified downward pressure on the exchange rate began to assume "critical proportions when, towards the end of July 1985, certain foreign banking institutions made known their intention of not renewing credit facilities they had previously made available to South African banks."

The Reserve Bank says the "standstill" on certain foreign debt repayments and associated measures of exchange control that were put into effect from September 2 last year, and the minor adjustments to operating procedures in the foreign exchange market that were introduced on December 6 did not succeed in stemming the net outflow of foreign exchange capital.

"In a general climate of strongly negative overseas sentiment towards South Africa and of unfavourable exchange rate expectations, downward pressure on the exchange rate was experienced during most of the second half of 1985, and intermittently in the first half of 1986."

The bank says the pressure bore little relationship to the strength of South Africa's international trading position and the realities of its economy.

In the general absence of continuing domestic demand-inflationary pressures, the behaviour of the exchange rate, in turn, assumed a pivotal position in determining the inflation rate.

Slack conditions in the South African labour market played a part in preventing the prevailing inflation from being passed on fully in wage settlements.

The resultant decline in average real wages and salaries, and in total real labour remuneration, was an important element in accounting for the lack of sustained buoyancy in real private consumer expenditure.

This and other developments, including an increased reluctance on the part of private households and business enterprises to enter into long term spending commitments, contributed to a situation by mid-1986 in which the South African economy had not yet begun to exploit the usual, mutually reinforcing, effects of a cyclical revival of real consumer demand on investment, and of investment on output, employment and real consumer demand, the bank says.

Reasons for 1984-85 Recession

MB240844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 22, SAPA [date as received] — The relative severity of the 1984-85 recession could be attributed to a concurrence of several long-run and short-run growth-depressing developments, the South African Reserve Bank says in its annual economic review for the year ended June.

"Since the mid-1970's, cyclical forces of expansion and contraction in the South African economy have been superimposed on a fundamentally weaker longer-term growth trend," the bank says.

"Evidence of a long-run decline in the real rate of expansion of the South African economy is provided by the averages of the annual rates of growth in the real gross domestic product over successive (or overlapping) multi-year periods.

"Such averages amounted, for example, to 4.9 per cent for the years from 1946 to 1974 and to 4.1 per cent for the entire post-war era, but to only 2.0 per cent for the years from 1984 to 1985."

Major causes of this long-run decline in the real rate of growth are almost certainly to be found in the decline in relative export volumes — in a weakening of the "pull" of rising exports as an incentive to the expansion of productive capacity — and in the deterioration of the terms of trade (as a prime determinant of real spending power and of the total availability of goods and services out of which further real investments are to be made).

From about 1975, both of these developments have generally tended to affect the South African real economic growth rate adversely, the bank says.

Both can, in turn, be traced to a relative decline in the world demand for primary commodities (including gold, diamonds and platinum) that traditionally have made up the bulk of South African exports but, since the 1960's and 1970's, have decreased in relative importance as production inputs and inflation hedges in the international economy.

From the point of view of the business cycle, the effect of the downward drift of the long-run growth trend has been to decrease the strength and duration of cyclical upswings and to increase the depth and duration of cyclical downswings. The downswing of 1984-85 was also exposed to this effect.

In addition to these structural forces, the 1984-85 downswing shows the imprint of the pattern of earlier monetary and fiscal demand management.

The bank says the downswing then finally took place in a period of important socio-political reform initiatives that were accompanied by an increase in social tensions, political unrest and an enhanced sense of uncertainty about the future.

"The present, rather hesitant, economic recovery has had to establish a foothold in this generally unpropitious socio-political and psychological environment.

"In doing so, it has had the support of export volumes that have generally been rising since the end of 1983, of an increasingly favourable balance of payments on current account since late-1984, and of a rapid easing of monetary policy from the second quarter of 1985.

"Both the domestic lack of confidence and foreigners strongly negative perceptions of South Africa's political stability and economic prospects have, however, had pervasive effects on developments."

Gross Domestic Product Examined

MB240847 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0827 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 22, [date as published] SAPA — The volume of gross domestic output is provisionally estimated to have shown modest positive growth of an annual rate of about 1-1/2 per cent in the second quarter of this year, the Reserve Bank says in its annual economic report for the year ended June.

The real gross domestic product, which declined at a seasonally adjusted average annual rate of about 3-1/2 per cent in the first half of last year but at a rate of as much as 7 per cent during the final stages of the 1984-85 downswing in the second quarter of 1985, advanced "encouragingly" at an average annual rate of about 2-1/2 per cent in the third and fourth quarters of 1985. It fell back in the first quarter of this year. During the four most recent quarters to the middle of 1986 the rate of increase in real gross domestic product amounted to about 1 per cent, the bank says.

"This limited positive growth rate was insufficient, however, to make up for the decline in the level of real output that had been sustained during the preceding business contraction.

"As a result, real gross domestic product in the second quarter of 1986 was still significantly below its level in the second quarter of 1984."

Economy Shows Higher Levels

MB240833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Aug 22 [date as received], SAPA — Indications are that the South African economy has consolidated its earlier advances and is now in the process of moving on to somewhat higher levels of expenditure and output, the South African Reserve Bank says in its annual economic report for the year ended June. [passage omitted]

The bank says a "disturbing feature" of expenditure trend in the year to mid-1986 was the behaviour of real gross fixed capital formation, which continued on the downward course on which it had found itself since the first quarter of 1982.

"Largely as a result of this generally poor investment performance and of continued piling of inventories, the volume of imports uncharacteristically was approximately 13-1/2 percent lower in the four quarters of the current recovery to mid-1986 than in the four quarters of the preceding recessionary period to mid-1985."

The bank says that the tendency towards lower real import levels was reinforced by the effect of the declining exchange value of the rand on relative import prices.

Aided by relatively stable prices of import goods in foreign currencies, and accompanied by a sustained strong South Africa export performance, this decline in import volumes resulted in continuing large surpluses on the balance of payments on current account.

"Barring any strongly adverse future development, the current account surplus for the calendar year 1986 may plausibly be expected to be of the order of R5 billion to R6 billion," the bank says.

Tax Payments, Government Spending

MB240856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0834 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 22 [date as received], SAPA — During the first quarter of fiscal 1986-87 — from April to June this year — exchequer issues rose substantially, the Reserve Bank says in its annual report for the year ended June.

The increase in these issues over those of the corresponding quarter in 1985-86 amounted to 29 per cent. This percentage increase was well above the budget estimates of a rise in government expenditure of 13.9 per cent for 1986-87 as a whole.

The bank says government revenues in the first quarter of 1986-87 were 20.8 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1985-86, notwithstanding a further decline in receipts from excise duties.

Income tax payments by the gold mining industry during the quarter, however, exceeded their year-earlier levels by as much as 44 per cent.

Large increases were also recorded in receipts from income tax on other companies and on individuals, and from general sales tax and customs duties.

The deficit from borrowing, which typically tends to be large during the first quarter of each fiscal year, was R3115 million, or some 79 per cent of the budgeted deficit for fiscal 1986-87 as a whole.

When the discount on new stock issues is included, the public investment commissioners, the banking sector and the private non-banking sector contributed R1091 million, R1408 million and R932 million respectively of the financing of this deficit.

Pan-Africanist Congress Elects New President

*MB240910 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 24 Aug 86*

[Text] South Africa's antiapartheid group the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), says that it has elected a new president. Gora Ebrahim, foreign secretary of the organization, said in Luanda that the group had elected Zephania Mothopeng as its new president. Mr Ebrahim said that Mr Mothopeng, who is currently serving a 30-year sentence on Robben Island, was elected as the new president of the organization at a central committee meeting held earlier this month in Tanzania. Mr Mothopeng, 73, was sentenced to 30-year term in 1979 for taking part in the Soweto uprising in which about 500 people died. His new sentence is the third he is serving at Robben Island.

Traffic at Border Posts Returns to Normal

*MB241031 Johannesburg SABA in English 1029 GMT
24 Aug 86*

[Text] Harare, August 24, SABA — The flow of goods through the South Africa-Zimbabwe border posts at Beitbridge had returned to normal despite recent clamps introduced by South Africa, Zimbabwe's *Sunday Mail* reported today.

A report from the area said that import and export traffic was no longer subject to major hold-ups although the measures imposed by South Africa to monitor trade were still very much in force.

The clamps were widely believed to have been a response to the action by Zambia and Zimbabwe in spearheading the international campaign for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Drivers and transport company employees said South African security men were still delaying each truck for several hours by conducting meticulous searches of its cargo.

Reports in British newspapers of a pile up of Zambian copper at the border were shown to be untrue.

Drivers — all of whom are black — said South African "red tape" delays used to take much longer when the new procedures were first implemented a fortnight ago.

After going through normal customs procedures at the South African side of the Limpopo, trucks en route from the north are reportedly segregated into those from Malawi and Zaire, which are allowed to proceed, and those from Zimbabwe and Zambia, which are detained at Messina for searches. Malawi and Zaire have been conspicuously silent on the subject of sanctions and are known to maintain good relations with Pretoria.

The search of Zambian and Zimbabwean export cargo is carried out at the Coley Hall shed in Messina. Security men ask for the drivers' passports and tell them to "wait or walk around somewhere" while they conduct their search. Labourers using anything from forklifts to their bare hands then come and unload the entire truck, after which security men carry out an inspection.

"The South Africans are in no hurry to finish. They take their time," the drivers reported.

When the search is over the labourers load the vehicle again and the driver is returned his passport.

The cost of the exercise is borne by the transport company — which has to pass it on to its clients in Zambia or Zimbabwe, thus making their products less competitive and less profitable.

The labourers, however, are recruited from Zimbabwe and earn themselves — and their country — R3 a day in foreign currency. This is nevertheless below the specified R12 a day statutory minimum wage laid down by Mr Mugabe's government.

Some lorries apparently escape the ordeal but there is no clarity on what classes of goods or what system of packing meets the South Africans' favour.

The drivers said they were not "harrassed" by the South African officials and none of them had been detained.

Rail traffic was apparently moving normally and the *Sunday Mail* team saw a train driven by a white South African cross Beitbridge into Zimbabwe.

Two AZAPO Members Necklaced in Eastern Cape

*MB220956 Johannesburg SABA in English 0952 GMT
22 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug SABA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] yesterday appealed to the black community to refrain from "wanton activities which hinder the progress of the struggle", following the necklacing of two of its members in the eastern Cape, the *Sowetan* reported today.

The two were Mr Sonwabo "Paper" Ngxale, the Port Elizabeth regional chairperson and Mr Fuzile Fuwane.

In a lengthy statement to the *Sowetan* detailing events where its members were either killed, harrassed or had their homes attacked since the "Kennedy debacle" in 1985, AZAPO said they had always "acted in self-defence or in retaliation".

"To date nobody can cite an incident in which our members initiated hostilities and aggression", a spokesman said.

AZAPO has always condemned black on black violence and its leadership has invited the UDF [United Democratic Front] leadership to go jointly to the trouble spots and quell the internecine warfare. We have also urged the black community to refrain from wanton activities like the hijacking of cars, killings and lootings, our plea still stands", the spokesman said.

Three AZAPO Officials Released From Detention

MB250726 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT
24 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 24, SAPA — Three prominent members of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) who had been detained in the western Cape under the emergency regulations since June 11, hours before a state of emergency was declared, were released from detention at the weekend.

Mr Phambili Ka Ntloko, 26, of Johannesburg, national organiser of AZAPO, said he, Mr Isadore Engelbrecht, 37, secretary of Cape Town Central Branch, and Mr Godfrey Afrika, 19, vice-chairman of the University of the Western Cape Azanian Students Movement branch, were all released from Victor Verster Prison at noon on Friday.

No charges had been laid against any of them, he said. Lawyers had been working on applications for their release, Mr Ntloko said.

Durban Possible Site for New Submarine Construction

MB221145 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT
22 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 22, SAPA — If, or when, the South African Navy begins building its new submarine, the vessel could well be built in Durban.

Nine strike craft and the SAS *Drakensberg*, perhaps the largest ship ever constructed in South Africa, have been built at Durban Sandock Austral Dockyard — which a spokesman for the South African armaments corporation said had the necessary capability.

Asked to comment, Mr Johan Adler of Amcor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] said today: "We're not that far down the line yet."

He said the naval dockyard at Simonstown was also a possibility. However, if the submarine was to be built in Durban, it would be a great boost to the very depressed shipbuilding industry, which had suffered severely because of the recession and the world oversupply of tonnage.

The first hint that South Africa would build a submarine came in 1982 when Mr Con Botha, National Party MP for Umlazi said in Parliament that South Africa would soon have to consider building its own submarines.

In the same speech he mentioned that a new supply ship would soon be built — and SAS *Drakensberg* was launched this year.

Now the speculation is being renewed. The possibility was recently raised by Captain Evert Groenewald, commanding officer of the submarine flotilla based at Simonstown. He said the life expectancy of a submarine was 20 to 25 years — and South Africa's Daphne-class submarines were bought from France in the early 1970's.

Racially Mixed Areas Possible in Durban by 1987

MB250653 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Durban could have racially mixed residential areas as early as next year, but this can only come about if the Durban City Council is given administration of the Group Areas Act in the city. More from Carmel Rickard.

[Rickard][Words indistinct] administration of the Groups Areas Act in the city is handed to the Durban Council a number of councillors would approve mixed suburbs here and such a scheme could be put into effect as early as 1987. The councillors were reacting to the news that one recommendation of the Constitutional Committee's report on the Group Areas Act was the suggestion that local authorities should be responsible for some aspects of the controversial law. The report of this committee is to be discussed by the President's Council in October and a government white paper is expected after that. The *Natal Mercury* reports that when the committee's recommendations for local authorities to handle the Group Areas Act was put to the Durban mayor, he said he had no objection to opening city suburbs for all races. His attitude was shared by a number of other leading councillors.

Rajbansi 'Seriously Considering' Quitting Politics

MB250710 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 24, SAPA — The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today he was "seriously considering" quitting politics because of pressure from his family.

While he was able to withstand the pressure, his wife was feeling the strain, he said. Mr Rajbansi, who accepted the tri-cameral system and led his majority National People's Party [NPP] into it while most other Indians had rejected the system, said he planned not to contest the next House of Delegates elections.

"I have no regret for going into the tri-cameral dispensation and I believe future generations of Indians will see the fruits of our participation and appreciate it," he said.

Commenting on a statement made in the house earlier this year by an opposition Solidarity MP, Mr Gopi Munsook, that the NPP would collapse the day its leader (Mr Rajbansi) walked out of it, he said he hoped this would not be the case.

Mr Rajbansi, 45, who is also a cabinet minister without portfolio, admitted he stood to gain a "substantial" state pension because of his 15 years of his service which included his membership of the now defunct South African Indian Council (SAIC) of which he was executive chairman. He would devote his time to doing voluntary social work once he left politics, he said.

WEEKLY MAIL 22-28 Aug 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB230913 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English
22-28 Aug 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] State of Emergency Detentions

The Government has released the names of 8,551 people who had been detained under the Emergency regulations since June 12. According to the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons' Bureau, the names of at least 2,000 Emergency detainees had been omitted from the government list. It included only those who were still held and had been in custody for more than 30 days. Missing Persons' Bureau director, Neil Ross, said the PFP estimate of more than 12,000 detained since the Emergency was declared was not an exaggeration.

The Detainees Parents' Support Committee [DPSC] also estimated that 12,000 people had been detained under Emergency regulations, most of whom are still being held.

Detentions by Organisation

The following is a breakdown of detainees who have been identified by the Detainees Parents' Support Committee. Although it is not drawn from a comprehensive list, it is used to give an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the Emergency.

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; EC - East Cape; NC - North Cape; WC - West Cape; Ntl - Natal; OfS - Orange Free State; Unk - Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	OfS	Unk	Total
students/ scholars									
teachers	209	85	54	25	31	122	58	4	588
unionists/ workers	108	41	30	16	19	50	47	44	355
public/ political	243	119	263	30	38	133	44	5	855
clergy/ laymen	26	19	24	5	11	13	1	3	102
media	2	0	8	0	5	0	0	0	15
other/ unknown	622	339	977	76	484	211	135	50	2034
total	1210	603	1376	152	588	509	305	106	4849

[totals 1376 and 305 — numbers as received]

Other Detentions

The DPSC has listed 2,200 people who had been detained under security legislation (187 still being held) and 631 people who had been detained under the first Emergency in the first seven months of this year.

In their monthly report they said that detentions under security legislation had continued since June 12, mainly in the homelands.

Of the known security detentions, 26 people were released within 40 hours and 529 after a longer period. More than 183 were still in detention and 39 were now awaiting trial. Two security detainees died in detention this year, the DPSC said.

The area hardest hit was the Eastern Cape with 250 known security law detentions, while in the Transvaal there were 240.

The category with the most detentions is that of community and political workers (227), followed by students and teachers (137). Thirty trade unionists had been detained under security laws by the end of July.

The Repression Monitoring Group [RMG] reported an analysis of persons they have assisted with court action under security legislation during the last year.

Of 258 cases, they say only 13.4 percent were convicted. Of the balance, 18 percent were acquitted and 82 percent had their charges withdrawn.

Of the 91 cases where the ages of the accused were known, 70 percent were under 18.

"These statistics indicate that a large number of juveniles are being arrested, charged and held for varying periods of imprisonment in circumstances where in 83.9 percent of all cases it subsequently transpired that insufficient evidence existed to secure a conviction," the RMG said.

Political Trials

According to the DPSC report, during June and July 56 people on trial for alleged political offences were acquitted or had charges against them withdrawn while 24 people were convicted of political offences. At present there are 25 people facing trial for treason while another 49 trials are in progress relating to other offences, the DPSC said.

The List

The government has updated the "list" of those who may not be quoted - bringing the total number of listed people to 180, including 23 dead people.

Pass Law Arrests

A total of 13,481 arrests for pass offences were made between January 1 and April 23 this year, the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, said in Parliament. He said 7,555 of these arrests were made in Pretoria, 1,138 in Bloemfontein and 590

Hillbrow.

Housing Shortage

A total of 37,000 houses and flats in white areas are empty, while, outside of the "independent homelands" there is a shortage of 538,000 houses for Africans, 52,000 for coloureds and 40,000 for Indians according to figures released by the Housing Research Information Centre.

Brain Drain

South Africa suffered a net loss of 559 people in June this year, compared to a net gain of 723 in June last year. 1,075 people emigrated while 516 immigrated, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Office. Between January and June a total of 7,189 people emigrated, a net loss of 3,552. In the same period last year, South Africa experienced a net gain of 6,253. 1,215 of this year's emigrants have been professionals, including 252 engineers 51 medical doctors and dentists and 14 accountants.

Tourism

A total of 38,431 foreigners visited South Africa between January and June compared to 47,783 last year.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Styr, Vol I, No I, August 1986 (Richard Lyon and Co).

Unbanned

Social Conditions in Namibia (United Nations Council for Namibia); *Studies in Pedagogy* (Monthly Review Press, New York)

Prisoner of Conscience: Hean Francois Bill

Bill, 52, moderator of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church of South Africa, was detained under emergency regulations on June 20 and is still being held at the Jeppe Police Station.

He was born of a Swiss Mission family at Elim near Louis Trichard, and at the age of five could speak only Tsonga and French. In 1959 he was ordained as a minister in the Tsonga Presbyterian Church. While completing a masters degree in theology at Chicago University and a doctorate in theology at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, he was exposed to the new influences of black and liberation theology.

In 1971 he was seconded to the Federal Seminary in Alice and became a close associate of Steve Biko. In 1981, after a period working for the South African Council of Churches as Director of Theological Education, Bill became the first white moderator of the predominantly black Evangelical Presbyterian Church and was reappointed three years later. He also took part in the formation of the Alliance of Black Reformed Christians of Southern Africa (Abresca) and became its organising secretary. He is recognised as one of the leading liberation theologians in South Africa today and is closely associated with the Kairos

Document. A court application for his release was postponed indefinitely. Bill, a Swiss, is married with three children.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Emergency

"Confirmation by the Government that at least 8,500 countrymen are, or have been, held under emergency powers, is the saddest comment yet on the tragedy that is befalling a nation rich in human and material potential," says a page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 24 August. "The indefinite, arbitrary incarceration of people not only corrodes a state's claim to morality — it simply does not work." The editorial points out that revolutions "do not run solely on people; they run primarily on ideas." There should be open debate between legitimate representatives of people holding "unpopular views." The editorial also says that "experienced leadership, political or otherwise, is in parlous short supply as it is. Lopping off the top does nothing except ensure a new rash of more subterranean, resilient and greener shoot." The editorial says that "credibility in beliefs and deeds is the core of our present crisis," and the government "cannot hope to maintain credibility while giving vast powers to security forces who, in court action after court action, emerge with the image of being at best confused and at worst incompetent." "The state of emergency is itself a product of a failed political process. Its success can only be judged by the rapidity of its termination — and its replacement with a credible, democratic and acceptable political system."

SUNDAY TIMES on Tutu

"The Archbishop-elect of Cape Town insists that when he calls for sanctions he does so as an individual and not as the soon-to-be-leader of the Anglican Church in South Africa," says a second editorial on the same page. "When he invites the declaration of international economic warfare against his country, when he consigns the West to hell and predicts Armageddon for those less blessed with wisdom than himself, he, metaphorically, sheds his bishop's mitre and adopts the hat of a radical politician. The latter seems to be his preferred style in millinery — but is it the appropriate headgear for a clerk of holy orders? The time has surely come for Anglicans to address this question more frankly," the editorial says.

RSA Should Face 'Reality'

The same page features an extract from an address by the deputy chairman of Barlow Rand, Warren Clewlow, to the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators of South Africa. Clewlow says: "The present difficult times have shaken the confidence of all thinking South African." "I believe that we have reached a real crisis point in our transformation and that the Age of Uncertainty of the past decade has now become the Age of Reality." It is a reality where: sanctions threats are growing; there are strained diplomatic, banking and trade relationships; where there is low international investor confidence; where the imposition of the state of emergency and steps taken to restore stability have confirmed the government's power; and where there has been some favourable reassessment of the reform

initiatives. Clewlow believes that the government "is not going to be stamped by outside pressures and violence" and that "solutions will be evolved within South Africa itself." Clewlow notes three vital issues which can no longer be avoided: "the final dismantling of apartheid" which hinges upon the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act; "the policy of equal opportunity for all has to be practically and visibly implemented"; and "a new political dispensation which leads to meaningful power-sharing on a basis which will be acceptable to all moderate South African." "More must be done to build on the confidence and acceptance of the many moderate people who will be approaching the reality from different directions within commercial, professional and academic associations," Clewlow says.

Letter to Bishop Tutu

On the same page Harald Pakendorf writes an open letter to Bishop Desmond Tutu wherein he reminds Tutu that he (Tutu) is also future archbishop of white Anglicans. Pakendorf says, "It may be that blacks like what you say — but most whites react with violent feelings towards not only what you say but to the simple mention of your name. That means you are dividing, sowing discontent, even hatred — not the sort of thing a bishop should be doing." Pakendorf is also concerned about the fact that from a distance Tutu's words "have the feeling of arrogance about them," whereas one's view of an almost archbishop is that "he should be a humble man — strong certainly, but humble." It also appears to Pakendorf that the bishop sees "evil only on one side and only goodness on the other." "What we need, in our present situation, is someone, anyone or even better, many people, who truly seek justice for all and run the risk publicly in doing so. It means you have to be able to see both sides of an affairs, understand the fears and hopes of both sides, even to grasp that there are more than two sides. It needs an even-handed approach. You know there is a fallacy abroad that the middleground is where the weak hang out. It is not, it's tough in the middle." Pakendorf says that the bishop is in a "unique position" to help towards reconciliation, addressing the sins and virtues of all, by moving to the middle and away from the too easy one-sidedness he presently practices.

Diet of Detainees Deficient

On page 28 of *Sunday Times* in the column "Letter from a South African Whig" Junius writes on the deficient diet of prisoners awaiting trial. He says: "Just last week the Supreme Court heard uncontested evidence that detainees are fed only one-third of the food they, or anyone, needs." However, he says that "this was not the whim of an isolated station commander. It was a response to something called 'Standing Order 200' which governed this matter." Junius points out that the expression of dissident views and the organizing of political opposition is not in most countries a crime as it is, in some respects, in South Africa. "Such people are not selfish gainers from crimes committed for private advantage, but citizens with different view of the general good. They are entitled to better and not worse treatment than the run of ordinary felons. In many societies, ours included, they are treated worse." Junius believes that it is a "moral crime" to maltreat political prisoners and it is also one to "acquiesce in it."

Morobe on UDF Anniversary

The acting publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF] Murphy Morobe, says on page 29: "Our view remains

that the national state of emergency is in fact an admission by the Government of its total inability to rule this country without the use of massive force." Morobe believes that the UDF has succeeded in "channelling the popular abhorrence of apartheid into increasingly effective forms of united mass action." He says that "'stability' a la Pretoria will remain an illusive goal. No matter what the time span, history teaches that a minority cannot dominate a majority for ever." Morobe says that at the launching of the UDF three broad objectives were set: "To campaign for the mass rejection of the tricameral Parliament, the black local authorities and other Government schemes to impose apartheid structures on our people. To broaden the basis of national unity, to facilitate the setting up of organisations in unorganised areas. To deepen the content of organisation to the point where it becomes an effective weapon for mass involvement in campaigning against apartheid." Morobe further says that South African history has shown that the Nationalists have only moved when forced to do so and "no amount of sweet words or pussyfooting will change their minds." So Morobe believes it is a question of bringing the Nationalist government to the point where democracy is the only option. "We have no illusions that the period ahead will be fraught with enormous hardship to all our people. With the Government intent on crushing us, and having closed off most of the legal gaps we have used in the past, our task will be to deepen grassroots organisation in a way which no amount of repression can break; to continue to build unity against apartheid and to ensure that the momentum of struggle in every area is maintained and intensified." "Anything less than one vote in a unitary South Africa will not be acceptable to the majority of our people. And until the Government realises this the cycle of violence will continue to escalate. Now is the time for all democrats to pick up the key to South Africa's future that P.W. Botha has thrown away, and to ensure that together we end minority rule and create the conditions for lasting peace and prosperity."

'Dignity' Should Respond To Isolation

Brian Pottinger writes on the same page: "Sanctions are finally here, and South Africans, watching the scramble of countries to stamp their own moral imprimatur on this beat-the-baddies campaign, can feel justifiably rattled." Although the "bone-shuddering hypocrisy of many of those demanding sanctions is outrageous," Pottinger says "anybody who seriously expected foreign heads of government to place our interests ahead of their own domestic political ones, is guilty of the gravest naivete." Pottinger believes that the crucial point is South Africa's response to isolation and whether South Africans conduct themselves with greater or lesser dignity. It becomes urgent that President Botha makes a definite stand. "The responsibility lies with the President and all South Africans to turn what is held to be a truism on its head and prove that decorum and rationality can survive in isolation." Pottinger says: "There are perhaps three rule-of-thumb principles South Africans should adopt in trying to keep an even keel on the undoubtedly grim times international isolation and Government reaction will impose on us." First, "between the cock-up theory of history and the conspiracy theory, the cock-up theory wins hands down. South Africans should not expect this, or indeed any government, to be able to lay out foolproof plans for future utopias." Second, "it is pointless getting involved in the game of comparative morality."

Third, "the debate among well-meaning South Africans must now shift from personalities and parties to principles." Pottinger believes attempts at negotiation, even if they fail, are "hardly worse than the slow drift towards isolation and totalitarianism, on the one side, and increased terrorism on the other," which threatens to become the lot of South Africans.

Reverend Serves Own Interests

John D'Oliveira in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 11 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 24 August: "Whatever the Rev Jesse Jackson's true feelings may be about the situation in southern Africa, you can bet a hundred mighty US dollars to an anaemic financial rand that his latest trip was really intended to serve his longterm political interests." D'Oliveira says that he "wouldn't give a fig" for Jackson's real commitment to Africa — "despite the colour of his skin and his deep public concern."

SUNDAY STAR on National Party Rule

"The sobering truth is that 'reform' and modernised apartheid have come to the end of the line, their limitations sharply etched by President Botha himself in his Durban speech to the National Party," says a page 14 editorial. "Grand apartheid, homelands, 'own affairs', group rights and Group Areas — beyond some adaptations of these, the Government has nothing further to offer. And the country staggers on unsteadily, waiting for the sanctions screws to tighten and for something to resolve the internal crisis." The editorial says that sanctions will "polarise the country further, accelerate economic decline, and harden attitudes thereby making it more difficult to get rid of apartheid. Yet South Africans dare not let this deflect them from continuing work in their own way for the ending of apartheid and its replacement by a just political order. Confidently they have to retain the vision of a truly democratic South Africa — even though National Party rule imparts no confidence whatsoever."

'Colour-blind' Constitutional Plan

Political correspondent David Breier writes on the same page that "the Government's constitutional plans for blacks appear to be grinding to a halt due to lack of support. But the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is widely regarded as the only realistic constitutional initiative still alive in South Africa." Breier also says that the Indaba is "bound to produce a completely colour-blind constitutional proposal for KwaNatal as it has already produced a nonracial Bill of Rights." He also warns that a major confrontation between the government and the KwaNatal region "is looming unless the government is prepared to give up its insistence on racially-based systems and allow the region to elect a nonracial legislature."

Race for 'Mixed' Cities

"The race may soon be on between the Progs [Progressive Federal Party members] and verligte Nats [enlightened Nationalists] to decide which town or city will be the first to abolish group areas apartheid," says David Breier on page 15. "The race is on the cards if the Government accepts a 'local option' policy to be recommended within the next two months by the President's Council." One obstacle which Breier foresees could be the "existence of title deeds which in some cases limit occupation to

whites." Breier says the government seems set to "insist that these remain in the force," which may lead to "confusion and accusations" that Group Areas still exist.

'Forced Removal' To New Township

"The Norweto plan, which will affect thousands of whites in the far northern suburbs, is likely to involve the resettlement of many thousands of blacks in Alexandra, Katlehong and Thokoza in a 'wider jigsaw puzzle' envisaged, by the Government," says Andrew Beattie on the same page. "Officials in the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development said that shacks in overcrowded Alexandra township and other areas will be demolished, but they denied that people will be forcibly removed." However, a spokesman for the UDF, Azhar Cachalia, says that since Katlehong and Alexandra are "made up more of shacks than houses" it could "amount to the biggest forced removal" in South Africa's history. Progressive Federal Party MP for Sandton, David Dalling, says that the government "should stop treating people like pawns on a chess board." Dr Natho Motlana, president of the Soweto Civil Association, points out that Alexandra has a community spirit, is close to areas of employment, and has a history of resistance to government plans aimed at destroying it, and he says that statements by government officials that people will not be forced to move "are meaningless."

Aid for Political Detainees

David Breier writes on page 15 of *The Sunday Star*: "The Government has for years condemned leftwing organisations for giving money to the families of political detainees. But now that the Government is to do the same thing, observers say it can expect no thanks." "In an extraordinary development, it has been revealed that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning under Mr Chris Heunis, is to be responsible for the distribution of the money to the families of political detainees." Breier writes that "government sources say this has placed the department in an embarrassing position. On the one hand it is supposed to engage in dialogue with black political leaders. On the other it has been directly associated with the mass detentions and the State of Emergency, widely condemned by black leaders." Conservative Party spokesman on law and order, Louis Theunissen, says the handout was "a concealed encouragement to violence." He says the families of detainees should be dealt with in exactly the same way as all others in need of welfare.

'Root Cause' of Violence

David Breier writes in the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* that "the tricameral system has been named as one of the root causes, if not the major cause, of the catastrophic violence since September 1984." Breier says the "growth of mass-based resistance movements followed the launch in 1983 of the United Democratic Front. It was formed specifically to oppose the tricameral constitution and what were then called the 'Koornhof Bills.'" The government's greatest coup when it launched its new constitution was to "rope in" the coloured Labor Party since the Labor Party "enjoyed great legitimacy among the coloured population." However, Breier says that the "party has become alienated from the community it supposedly serves, since it became embroiled in the tricameral parliament." Breier says "it may sound cynical, but the huge salaries MPs receive do play a big role in party thinking." He also points out that "the only reform that the Labour Party can truly claim as its own is perhaps

the abolition of the Political Interference Act, which prevented people from belonging to a party of the 'wrong' race group." The other reforms were "in the pipeline anyway, or elsewhere in the Government's think-tank," says Breier. The Labor Party will also have to make three major decisions which could point to its future in Parliament: decide on its attitude to the banned ANC; decide on its attitude to the Group Areas Act; and decide on its attitude to the SADF. "There are tensions in the party on all three. But preliminary information is that those who take the more conservative line are in the majority and could win the day. This suggests that the Labour Party, far from opting to walk out of Parliament, is being sucked further into the system."

Privatization Should be Examined

"The move towards privatization is gaining momentum" and it "can produce immediate cash for the State which can then be used for other purposes," says Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on page 23. But Schwarz also says that "if money is realised from privatization it should be used in order to help build the infrastructure to improve the quality of life in South Africa and should not be used for current expenditure." Schwarz says that it is "unfortunate that the debate on privatisation which is mainly in the white community comes just at a time when the debate on socialist alternatives are being more actively conducted and canvassed in the black community and where nationalisation is advocated," in his view wrongly, "as a panacea for many social and economic wrongs." Schwarz believes that the "privatisation of certain social services at this time, particularly if they were to be accompanied by cost increases to the consumer and in some cases by non-availability, could have serious political implications." Schwarz believes that "there is a case for sound privatisation" but that is "needs to be done carefully after detailed study, not only of the economic but social and political implications."

REPUBLIKEIN on Impractical Plans

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 21 August says in an editorial on page 6 that "Manpower and National Health Minister Moses Katjiuongua has hit the nail on the head when, earlier this week, he referred to the numerous reports, studies, submissions, and recommendations compiled over the years and which finally end up in cupboard and on shelves." The reason for this is the vagueness and impracticality of many of these reports, etc. The editorial says "it is a sickness of our time: Too many plans." There isn't a lack of plans being drawn up but the problem lies with their execution. "Pens may blot but they cannot blush, says the proverb." "Unfortunately, not only is paper wasted in working out unworkable plans but time and money as well."

BEELD on Tutu

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 22 August says in a page 10 editorial that Bishop Tutu has "compiled a starstudded guest list" for his enthronement as archbishop of the Anglican Church in Cape Town. That they are critics of the South African Government will not surprise anyone. The editorial says one error the government should not make is to apply stricter visa requirements so that many of them will have reason for staying away. "Let them come and see why this Nobel Peace Prize winner is not regarded as a prophet of peace by his own people in his own country." Chief Buthelezi has challenged the bishop to give direction to his church so that he can decide whether the

murders committed these days are part of a just war or simply despicable, gruesome acts. "Bishop Tutu has frequently created the impression that he prefers to wash his hands in innocence. After his enthronement he will no longer be able to do this."

SWAZILAND

Pik Botha Arrives in Mbabane on 'Unexpected Visit'

MB261017 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha is making an unexpected visit to Swaziland. The foreign ministry spokesman says Mr Botha has arrived in Mbabane for talks with senior government officials, including prime minister, Prince Bhhekimpimpi Dlamini. He is also to confer with his Swazi counterpart, Shadrack Sibanyoni. No part of the details of the visit are known.

South Africa has a nonaggression pact with Swaziland, curbing activities of the African National Congress [ANC]. Last week, Swazi police blamed a gang they said was from South Africa for a series of mystery raids seemingly targetted at ANC members.

Meets With Sibanyoni

MB261228 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT
26 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has met with his Swazi counterpart, Shadrack Sibanyoni. Mr Botha has made a surprise visit to Mbabane for talks with senior government officials. A foreign affairs source says that talks between the two ministers were brief, friendly, and businesslike. He has given no information on the content of the talks. The South African foreign minister will also hold talks with Prime Minister Prince Bhhekimpimpi. No other details of the visit are known.

Prime Minister Says Sanctions Would Be 'Suicide'

MB221721 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhhekimpimpi, today told an envoy of West German parliamentarians that Swaziland would be committing suicide if she supported international sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. He said the kingdom was too surrounded by South Africa to be independent from its markets. He said this, however, has nothing to do with supporting apartheid in South Africa, pointing out that His Majesty's government prays that there be changes in South Africa to usher the fraternity of the black community in that country.

The prime minister told the parliamentarians, who are on a fact-finding mission in southern Africa, that Swaziland is already nursing an influx of refugees caused by the political situations in South Africa and Mozambique, and it would not be ideal to entertain sanctions which would inevitably jeopardize the (existing) atmosphere enjoyed by both South Africa and Mozambican refugees in the country. He warned that countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe who had supported the sanctions will

have an explosive situation on their hands when South Africa decides to boycott trading with them. He appealed to Western countries to come and open industries in the country to avail job opportunities for Swazis who might be turned away from South Africa when the sanctions are imposed.

In another development, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Shadrack Sibanyoni, says dialogue would solve the South African political situation more safely than sanctions could. He was addressing the West German parliamentarians when they called at his office this morning on their arrival from Mozambique.

He said Swaziland is willing to host a round table for the Pretoria regime and the other South Africa political groups if they cannot meet inside South Africa. He said although Swaziland does not support sanctions against South Africa because of the kingdom's geographical location, it is [words indistinct]. Answering the delegation leader's question as to whether or not the minister foresaw change in South Africa and the Pretoria regime going, Mr Sibanyoni said it could go, but only through dialogue. He said sanctions would only move the Afrikaners into the laager.

The West German delegation comprised Dr (Kalus Koeblar), who is the leader, Dr (Adolf Emmet Muller), Dr (Ian Kauzen). They will leave the country on Sunday after a tour which will take them to Simunye tomorrow.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says No Angolan Troops on Territory

MB251607 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka, 25 Aug (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday denied an allegation by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi that Zambia had allowed Angolan Government troops into its territory as a base for attacks against the rebel forces. The president said Angolan Government troops had not been on Zambian soil and dismissed Savimbi's threat to attack Zambia saying the UNITA leader was repeating his master's voice.

Kaunda, who was answering questions from reporters immediately after seeing off U.S. civil rights leader, the Rev. Jesse Jackson at State House, stressed that Zambia had no quarrel with the people of Angola and pointed out that he was aware that UNITA was armed and equipped by the U.S. and South Africa.

He emphasised that Zambians are not war mongers and that boasting about military threats is for racists and fascists. Zambia's [word indistinct] economic, social and cultural development, the president added.

Zambia shares a long border with Angola through north-western and western provinces.

Savimbi told a news conference on Friday that Zambia had given permission to Angolan Government troops to use its territory to

launch attacks on his forces. The rebel leader was reported as saying that it would be tragic if Zambia joined Angolan Government troops in attacking UNITA because president Kaunda had no troops to face [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Shamuyarira Warns Against 'Ultraleftism'

MB210920 Dakar PANA in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 22 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe's minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Nathan Shamuyarira, has condemned the ultra-leftism of some members of Parliament who called for the nationalisation of the local press, saying it was dangerous.

Referring to ZANU-PF MP for Mutare East Lazarus Nzarayebani who recently described local newspapers as colonial, the minister said: This type of hypocrisy and ultra-leftism does not impress the party or the government.

The government was opposed to the idea of nationalising the press, he said, adding that even Lenin, one of the co-founders of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, was against ultra-leftism because it can be highly dangerous.

On complaints by some MP's that little coverage was being given to the rural areas as compared to urban areas, he said his ministry had established the Zimbabwe Information Services (ZIS) to give more publicity to rural events.

About 50 ZIS reporters were stationed in some of the remotest parts of the country and about 80 per cent of their work was published by radio stations, since most rural people could not read the chronicle and *The Herald*, the two daily newspapers in the country.

Shamuyarira said his ministry intends to establish provincial and district newspapers and had already made a start with the *Murehwa News*.

On poor coverage of the operations of the Zimbabwean Army in Mozambique, he said MP's had to be aware of the military and security factors involved in the operation.

Shamuyarira Asks Cuban Help on Communications

MB241017 Dakar PANA in English 0855 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Harare, 24 Aug (ZIANA/PANA) — The Zimbabwean minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, yesterday appealed for Cuban technical aid to develop Zimbabwe's communication systems.

Dr Shamuyarira made this appeal in a meeting with the director generals of the Cuban and Yugoslav news agencies *Prensa Latina* and *TANJUG*.

We would like Cuban engineers to come and help develop our

communication system, he said.

Dr Shamuyarira commended the good relations that existed between the Cuban news agency and Zimbabwe.

Mr Pedro Margolles, *Prensa Latina's* director general and chairman of the Non-aligned Movement's (NAM) news agency pool, appealed to the 94 member agencies to cover as much of the summit as possible.

He would be convening a meeting of news agencies on Wednesday to assess their needs and make an appeal for assistance at the summit.